D. McCREARY. JOHN F. McCREARY.

"Best Always Cheapest."

THE Best and Cheapest

SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS, and
HARNESS, of all kinds, in the county

are always to be found at the old and well known stand, Baltimore street, opposite the Presbyterian Church—

McCREARYS'.

OUR RIDING AND WAGON SADDLES are the most substantially built and neatest. OUR HARNESS (*plain and silver mounted,*) are complete in every respect and warranted to be of the very best material and workmanship.
OUR UPPER-LEATHER DRAFT COLLARS CANNOT BE BEAT. They are the best FITTING and most durable.
OUR HEAVY DRAFT HARNESS are made to order, as cheap as they can be made anywhere and in the most substantial manner.
RIDING BRIDLES, WHIPS, Lashes, Draft Hames, Fly-nets, and everything in the line. *None better or cheaper.*
OUR PRICES have been REDUCED to the lowest living standard.
A liberal percentage for cash, off all bills amounting to $5 or more.
We work nothing but the best stock and will warrant every article turned out to be in every respect as represented.
Thankful for past favors we invite attention to our present stock.
☞Give us a call and examine PRICES and QUALITY. McCREARY & SON.
Jan. 31, 1868. tf

KISSINGER & CO.,

No. 2 WEST MARKET STREET, *YORK, PA.*

AGENTS AND DEALERS IN

PIANOS, CABINET ORGANS, MELODEONS

AND ALL KINDS OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Pianos of the following manufacture or of any other make that may be preferred:

Albright, Reikes & Schmidt, Chickering & Son, Bradbury, Knabe & Son, Gale & Son,

ESTEY'S CELEBRATED

COTTAGE, HARMONIC AND BOUDOIR

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

These instruments stand unrivalled by anything found in this country or in Europe, as is admitted by all impartial judges. The most eminent Pipe Organ Builders and Performers, the last to discover excellence in reed Tone, pronounced them vastly superior to all others for exceedingly quick articulation and round Tone, the essential feature in instruments of this class. We invite the severe scrutiny and criticism of all.

PATENT VOX HUMANA TREMOLO.
This late and most wonderful invention (so acknowledged by all leading artists) will be found only in the Estey Instruments. In attempting to describe the effect of this stop, we are at loss for language. Its beauties cannot be written, but must be heard to be appreciated. By this stop an ordinary performer can produce an effect which requires a life time of practice for an artist upon a violin. It entirely changes the reed Tone, giving the sympathetic sweetness of the human voice, making it so melodious and pure that it never fails to enchant the listener.

THE HARMONIC ORGAN
for Churches, Public Halls and Parlors has a powerful Sub-Bass with independent reeds, Harmonic attachment and Vox Humana Tremolo, and is believed to be the most powerful reed organ made, being nearly equal to a Pipe Organ of three times the cost.
All instruments warranted for five years.
☞BRASS BANDS supplied with instruments and music at reasonable terms.
A liberal discount allowed for Churches and Sabbath Schools.
☞Instructions given both in Vocal and Instrumental Music, at our rooms, and at pupils' homes, either to individuals or classes on reasonable terms.
Dec. 27, 1866. tf

LUMBER AND COAL!

THE undersigned has removed his Lumber Yard to the north-east corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, but fifty yards from his old location, where he will be glad to have all in want of Lumber to call. His stock is larger than ever before, and constant additions are being made to it. He has

WHITE PINE PLANK, INCH AND HALF-INCH BOARDS FLOORING, SCANTLING, PALINGS, WHITE PINE, CHESTNUT AND OAK SHINGLES, &C.,

all of which will be sold at the lowest living rates. Call and judge for yourselves. My Lumber is good and cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Also COAL of all kinds for sale
JACOB SHEADS.
Gettysburg, Dec. 9, 1870. tf

Ziegler & Holtzworth.

LIVERY, SALES & EXCHANGE

STABLES,

Washington St., Gettysburg, Pa

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, under the firm of Ziegler & Holtzworth, have taken the well known Livery Stables of Weaver & Co., and are prepared to supply the public with all styles and kinds of conveyances that can be found in a first-class Livery. Their stock cannot be beaten by any establishment in the town.
☞Parties wishing to visit the Battle-field, will find superior accommodations at this Livery, without additional charge for Guides.

Also,

CARRIAGE MAKING

Will be carried on in all its branches at their shops opposite the Livery. All styles of

BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS, CARRIAGES, &c.,

built of the best material and by skillful workmen, on short notice.

☞ REPAIRING ☞

promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
Give us a call!
W. T. ZIEGLER,
W. D. HOLTZWORTH.
March 8, 1872. tf

IN A NEW STAND!!!

JOSEPH JACOBS,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS REMOVED

To Baltimore Street, (McCartney's Old Stand.)

A large assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, &c., &c.,

offered at the smallest profits.
Goods bought at the Store *cut free of charge.*
Goods made up with despatch, as well when bought at other stores as at his own. Latest N. Y. Fashions received, and tailoring done in the most approved style. Cutting done as usual.
The public patronage solicited, and no effort spared to please. JOS. JACOBS.
Feb. 23, 1872. tf

WILLIAM CHRITZMAN,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Carpenter & Contractor.

Having removed to my new Shop

On Washington Street, between Middle and Chambersburg Streets,

and introduced Steam Power, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best material, and as neatly and cheaply as it can be done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced hands always in readiness and work executed with promptness and dispatch.
☞Thankful for past favors, I hope by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
April 16, 1869. tf

ADAMS COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED MARCH 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—F. G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, H. A. Picking, Jacob King.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; Samuel Meals, Bendersville; H. A. Picking, Straban; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Ross White, Liberty; H. C. Peters, York Springs.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the County of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 19 years, and in that period has made but *one* assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to over $25,000. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to either of the managers.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month, at o'clock, P. M.
Nov. 24, 1871. tf

Jesse D. Keller,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

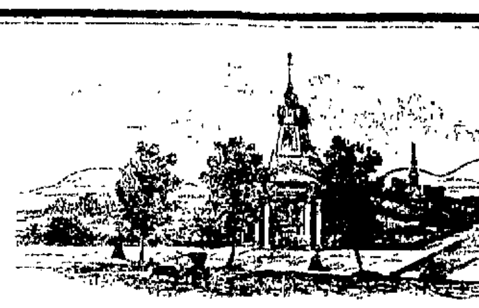
Post Office, Hanover, York county, Penn'a.
☞Surveys made in any part of this and adjacent counties.
Dec 3, 1869. tf

APPLES, a splendid lot, and CHESTNUTS—nice and soft, at the Store of JOSEPH J. LIVERS, next door to the Post Office, Gettysburg. [April 3, 1873. tf

---

The Gettysburg Compiler
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY H. J. STAHLE.

TERMS.—Two DOLLARS per annum *in advance* —TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates —a large reduction to those who advertise by the year.
JOB PRINTING, of every description—from the smallest label or card to the largest hand-bill or poster—done with dispatch, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living rates.
OFFICE on Baltimore street, a few doors above the Court-House, on the opposite side, with "Gettysburg Compiler Office" on the building.

Gettysburg  Compiler.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. } GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1873. { NUMBER 10. FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Attornies, Physicians, &c.

Dr. Walter H. O'Neal,
OFFICE with his father, BALTIMORE STREET, near High, Gettysburg, Pa.
April 11, 1871. tf

Dr. W. J. McClure,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR,
Having permanently located in New Oxford, will practice his profession in all its branches. His friends and all others desiring his professional services are requested to call and consult him at his office, in Hanover street.
May 24, 1867. tf

Dr. F. C. Wolf,
HAVING LOCATED AT EAST BERLIN ADAMS COUNTY,
Hopes that by strict attention to his professional duties he may merit a share of the public patronage.
April 2, 1866. tf

Dr. J. L. Baehr,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, MIDDLETOWN, Adams county, Pa. Office in Centre Square. Will promptly attend to all calls not otherwise professionally engaged.
Aug. 7, 1868. tf

Dr. T. T. Tate
HAS resumed the Practice of Medicine in Gettysburg. Office at his residence, on Carlisle street, recently occupied by Mrs. Dillerline
March 8, 1872. tf

Edward B. Buehler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him.—He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, office one door west of Buehler's Drug Store, Chambersburg st. Special attention given to suits, collections and settlement of estates. All legal business and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and Damages against United States, at all times, promptly and efficiently attended to.
Land Warrants located, and choice Farms for sale in Iowa and other Western States.
July 19, 1867. tf

Edward S. Reily,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office with David Wills, Esq. S. E. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.
Feb. 25, 1873. tf

J. C. Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
Office at his residence in Carlisle street, Gettysburg. April 22, 1870. tf

John M. Krauth,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa., Collections and all legal business promptly attended to.
Office on Baltimore street, south of the Court-house.
July 16, 1869. tf

Jacob A. Kitzmiller,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to collections and all other legal business entrusted to him. He can be found during business hours at the Post-office, opposite the Court-house.
Aug. 25, 1871. tf

W. A. Duncan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him.
Office in N. W. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn'a.
April 15, 1867. tf

WM. McCLEAN. H. B. WOODS.
McClean & Woods,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office on Baltimore street, same heretofore occupied by the late firm of M. & W. McClean.
Nov. 18, 1870. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,
DENTIST,
Has his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Dr. C. Horner's office, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D.
Gettysburg, April 11, '54.

WATCHES!! WATCHES!!

LEWIS STROUSE, at his Store, on Carlisle street, nearly opposite the Railroad Station, is largely engaged in the Watch trade. His assortment is always attractive and full, having all the finest makes, as well as common Watches. If you want a good and cheap article, give him a call.
Gettysburg, Jan. 6, 1871. tf

JOHN W. TIPTON,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

Chambersburg Street, opposite Eagle Hotel.

Go to Tipton's—go to Tipton's—
If you want your hair dressed finely—
If you want your beard dressed neatly,
Tip's the fellow that can do it—
Do it in the latest fashion—
Do it quick and do it neatly.
Jan. 20, 1871.

NEW GOODS!

And New Firm, at Arendtsville.

THE new firm of Cover & Raffensperger offer to the people of Arendtsville and surrounding country, far and near, a very choice stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,

all of which they are selling at the smallest profits. The assortment is large and varied, and cannot but suit all wants and tastes. They will do their best to please, and ask a trial. Call in and examine goods and prices.
COVER & RAFFENSPERGER.
☞Also a lot of good Chestnut Rails for sale.
April 15, 1870. tf

CARRIAGE-MAKING.

THE undersigned have resumed the Carriage-making business, AT THEIR OLD STAND,

In East Middle Street, Gettysburg, Pa.,

where they are prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, substantial and superior manner. A lot of new and second-hand

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C., ON HAND,

which they will dispose of at the lowest prices and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

REPAIRING DONE WITH DISPATCH,

and at cheapest rates.
A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand and for sale.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share in the future.
DANNER & ZIEGLER.
July 19, 1865. tf

RHEUMATISM—NEURALGIA.

We Clergymen

WERE CURED

OF Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney, and Nervous Diseases, after years of suffering, by taking **Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup**—the scientific discovery of J. P. Fitler, M. D., a regular graduate physician, with whom we are personally acquainted, who has for 39 years treated these diseases exclusively with astonishing results. We believe it our christian duty, after deliberation, to conscientiously request sufferers to use it, especially persons in moderate circumstances who cannot afford to waste money and time on worthless mixtures. As clergymen we seriously feel the deep responsibility resting on us in publicly endorsing this medicine. But our knowledge and experience of its remarkable merit fully justifies our action. Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Penn'a, suffering sixteen years, became hopeless. Rev. Thomas Murphy, D. D., Frankford, Philad'a. Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, New York. Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls Church, Philad'a. Other testimonials from Senators, Governors, Congressmen, Judges, Physicians, &c., forwarded gratis with pamphlet explaining these diseases. One thousand dollars will be presented to any medicine for same diseases showing equal merit under test, or that can produce one fourth as many living cures. Any person sending by letter description of affliction will receive gratis a legally signed guarantee, naming the number of bottles to cure, agreeing to refund money upon sworn statement of its failure to cure. Afflicted invited to write to Dr. Fitler, Philad'a. His valuable advice costs nothing. For sale by all Druggists.
A. D. Buehler, Special Agent, Gettysburg, Pa.

A Cure in Adams County.

Mr. A. K. STONER, of East Berlin, was bedfast with Rheumatism; could not walk for four months; cured by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Syrup, and now acts as agent for it at East Berlin. Sufferers can consult him.
January 23, 1873. 1y

Western Lands.

I HAVE some valuable WESTERN LANDS which I will trade for one or more FARMS in this county. The lands are well located, and very desirable for farming. Early application desired. J. BRINKERHOFF.
Gettysburg, April 3 1865. tf

J. M. WALTERS'

Grocery & Notion Store,

YORK STREET, GETTYSBURG.
(THE BIG MAPLE TREE IN FRONT.)

Always on hand, a large stock of

Sugars, Coffees,

TEAS, SYRUPS,

Molasses, Rice, Spices, Soaps, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Fish, Salt, Brooms, Buckets, Queensware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Cedarware, Lamps, Oils,
NOTIONS, CONFECTIONS, FRUITS,
Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Dates, a large variety of fine Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, &c. Also at all times the best of

FLOUR AND MEAL,

Dried Fruit, Apples, Potatoes, &c.
He will keep his stock full and fresh, and sell at the lowest living profits. Give him a call and examine goods and prices. No trouble to show goods and no effort to please spared. J. M. WALTER.
July 11, 1871. tf

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

WILLOUGHBY'S

GUM SPRING DRILL.

THE best Drill in use, will sow all kinds of Grain without changing any part of the drill.
Can furnish them with or without the GUANO ATTACHMENT.
Guaranteed to do good work. Also, the

Harrisburg Fanning Mill,

made in New York. Equally as good as the mills formerly sold in this county.
SEPARATORS AND THRESHERS, CLOVER HULLERS, STEEL PLOUGHS, &C., FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY.
WM. WILLE.
Aug. 1, 1868.

It becomes a free and enlightened people to preserve the literature of the age.

YORK BOOK BINDERY,

third floor, over J. M. Danner's Store, Centre Square,

YORK, PA.

Superior and Cheap Blank Books

made of the very best material the market affords. If you are dissatisfied with the prices you have been paying, or if your books wear out too soon, give me a trial. All other

BINDING AND REPAIRING

done neatly, cheaply and promptly.
All orders by Express will meet with prompt personal attention.
JOHN W. STEWART,
Practical Book Binder,
York, Pa.
April 28, 1871. tf

PURE GRAPE WINES.

THE undersigned is largely engaged in the manufacture of

Pure Grape Wines,

and now offers for sale, different brands,

Fermented and Unfermented, for Medicinal and Sacramental purposes.

His prices are reasonable, and his Wines cannot fail to render satisfaction. His Vineyard is located on the south-east side of Seminary Ridge, in a soil warm and fertile, maturing the grapes early and thoroughly and producing in all cases a first-class native wine.
Apply to or address,
ROBERT SHEADS,
Gettysburg, Pa
Jan 27, 1871 tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

Garlach & Trimmer,

Cabinet Makers, Undertakers and Chair Makers,

HAVE just returned from the city with a large lot of FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS, such as Chamber Suits of different styles, Wood and Marble Top Suits, Marble Top Parlor Tables, Cottage Bedsteads, Cane-seat Chairs, Wood-seat Chairs, Children's Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Lounges, Dressing Bureaus, Teapoy Stands, and Office Chairs. We have the largest assortment ever kept in Gettysburg, of both home-made and city Furniture.
Also, all styles and sizes of **Caskets and Coffins** furnished at the shortest notice.
Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at the LOWEST PRICES. Ware rooms, Baltimore street, opposite Winebrenner's Tannery.
Gettysburg, Pa., July 5, 1872. tf

LUMBER AND COAL!

THE undersigned has removed his Lumber Yard to the north-east corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, but fifty yards from his old location, where he will be glad to have all in want of lumber to call. His stock is larger than ever before, and constant additions are being made to it. He has

WHITE PINE PLANK, INCH AND HALF-INCH BOARDS FLOORING, SCANTLING, PALINGS, WHITE PINE, CHESTNUT AND OAK SHINGLES, &C.,

all of which will be sold at the lowest living rates. Call and judge for yourselves. My Lumber is good and cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Also COAL of all kinds for sale
JACOB SHEADS.
Gettysburg, Dec. 9, 1870. tf

ADAMS COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED MARCH 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—F. G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, H. A. Picking, Jacob King.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; Samuel Meals, Bendersville; H. A. Picking, Straban; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Ross White, Liberty; H. C. Peters, York Springs.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the County of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 19 years, and in that period has made but *one* assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to over $25,000. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to either of the managers.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month, at o'clock, P. M.
Nov. 24, 1871. tf

SAVE TIME AND MONEY!

Wm. C. Stallsmith & Son,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Carpenters and Contractors,

ARE prepared to take contracts for putting up new Buildings of all kinds in town or country, at reasonable rates. Having large facilities, and having constantly on hand all kinds of Building Lumber, including Ready-made

DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, DOOR AND WINDOW BRACK-ETS, &C., &C.,

persons intending to build will save time and money by calling at our establishment.

☞All our work is made out of the best materials and by experienced workmen.

☞We also manufacture to order all kinds of Wood Work requisite in building at

REASONABLE PRICES.

☞Orders promptly attended to.
Feb. 16, 1872. tf

Brooms! Brooms!

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Brooms at his new stand on the northeast corner of Centre Square, adjoining Beck's Sugar Store. He will have during the fall a full supply on hand, and will be able to furnish them WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Brooms made to order or on the shares. Persons having Broom Corn would do well to give him a call. S. R. TIPTON.
Gettysburg, Sept. 17, 1873. 3m

APPLES, a splendid lot, and CHESTNUTS—nice and soft, at the Store of JOSEPH J. LIVERS, next door to the Post Office, Gettysburg. [April 3, 1873. tf

---

SOMETHING NEW!

ON BALTIMORE ST., NEAR DIAMOND,

Gettysburg, Pa.

R. A. MYERS,

WOULD announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a family

Grocery and Notion Store,

where he will keep all of the best grades of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, Rice, Spices, Soaps, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Salt, Brooms, Buckets, Glassware, Crockeryware, Cedarware, Oils, Notions, Confections, Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Dates and a large variety of fine Segars, Smoking & Chewing Tobaccos, &c.
Also at all times the best of FLOUR AND MEAL, Dried Fruit, Apples, Potatoes, &c.
He will keep his stock full and fresh, and sell at the lowest living profits. Give him a call and examine goods and prices. No trouble to show goods and no effort to please spared. June 11, 1873. tf

Ziegler & Holtzworth.

LIVERY, SALES & EXCHANGE

STABLES,

Washington St., Gettysburg, Pa

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, under the firm of Ziegler & Holtzworth, have taken the well known Livery Stables of Weaver & Co., and are prepared to supply the public with all styles and kinds of conveyances that can be found in a first-class Livery. Their stock cannot be beaten by any establishment in the town.
☞Parties wishing to visit the Battle-field, will find superior accommodations at this Livery, without additional charge for Guides.

ALSO,

CARRIAGE MAKING

Will be carried on in all its branches at their Shops opposite the Livery. All styles of

BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS, CARRIAGES, &c.,

built of the best material and by skillful workmen, on short notice.

☞ REPAIRING ☞

promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
Give us a call!
W. T. ZIEGLER,
W. D. HOLTZWORTH.
March 8, 1872. tf

IN A NEW STAND!!!

JOSEPH JACOBS,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS REMOVED

To Baltimore Street, (McCartney's Old Stand.)

A large assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, &c., &c.,

offered at the smallest profits.
Goods bought at the Store *cut free of charge.*
Goods made up with despatch, as well when bought at other stores as at his own. Latest N. Y. Fashions received, and tailoring done in the most approved style. Cutting done as usual.
The public patronage solicited and no effort spared to please. JOS. JACOBS.
Feb. 23, 1872. tf

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

Miss AGGIE S. BARR

Has opened a full assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, and will continue to receive from the Cities the latest and most approved styles, during the Fall and Winter Season. The assortment consists of

Millinery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.

Bonnets, Hats, Frames, Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, Crapes, Grenadines, Nets, Laces, Gloves and all goods in her line, which will be sold at the lowest prices, and which cannot fail to please. She invites the ladies to call and examine her goods on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa., 3 doors south of the Presbyterian Church.
Oct. 8, 1873. 3m

A RARE CHANCE!

Ready Made Clothing Store FOR SALE.

THE firm of PICKING & CO., being dissolved by the death of FRANKLIN B. PICKING, and the surviving partner wishing to withdraw from active business, the ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS, with good will, &c., will be sold at private sale on reasonable terms. The Goods consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and articles usually kept in a Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, are all of recent purchase, in good order, and adapted to this market. A rare chance is here offered to any person wishing to enter into a lucrative business. Address the undersigned, at Gettysburg, Pa.
JOHN PICKING.
March 27, 1871. tf

Hardware and Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKERS TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPERS FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.
OILS, PAINTS, &C., &C.

There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this store. Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the city.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, May 15, 1861.

New Freight Line.

GETTYSBURG & BALTIMORE.

THE undersigned has made arrangements to run a weekly Freight Line between Gettysburg and Baltimore—leaving GETTYSBURG on Tuesday at noon, (from Wolfe's Warehouse, corner of Washington and Railroad streets,) and leaving BALTIMORE on Wednesday evening, (from Frank Bersh's Warehouse, No. 66 North street,) reaching Gettysburg Thursday noon.
☞All kinds of Freight, including Grain, Hay, Straw, and goods generally, will be promptly shipped and receive personal attention.
☞Merchants throughout the county dealing in Baltimore, ordering their goods to No. 66 North street, will secure prompt shipment by my cars.
J. W. CRESS.
Jan. 9, 1873.

FERTILIZE! FERTILIZE!

THE undersigned has obtained from the United States, Letters Patent, dated March 26, 1872, for an

Improvement in Preparing Fertilizers

FROM EARTH, &C.,

which he desires to bring to the attention of the public, especially that portion engaged in farming. The new process, which is simply *burning earth in a kiln*, has been thoroughly tested and proven a full success. It is, besides,

THE CHEAPEST

mode of fertilizing land yet discovered. The kiln is constructed at small cost, and but little fuel is required to operate it. Every farmer should have this invaluable right. In these days of high prices for lime, guanoes and phosphates, this improvement should be taken hold of by all who feel the need of fertilizing the soil.
Farm, Township, County and State Rights are now offered for sale. For further information, address SAMUEL BROWN,
New Oxford, Adams co., Pa.
April 5, 1872. 1y

THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF

GETTYSBURG,

Pays Special Deposits

ON CALL, AND WITHOUT NOTICE,

and continues to pay its usual rates of interest according to time, as follows:

3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " " "
12 " & up. 5 "

and pays interest for any length of time it may be left in—

and always keeps its funds at home for the accommodation of its customers, and especially its

DEPOSITORS.

Has Correspondents in all the large Cities, and all the advantages that any Bank can have in making

Collections,

both at home and abroad. Also,

In Buying and Selling

ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES

AT BEST MARKET PRICE.

BUYS GOLD AND SILVER, COUPONS, &C., &C.,

and does all business pertaining to a well regulated Bank.

The business of this Bank has gradually been on the increase ever since its organization, and hopes from a judicious and economical management of its affairs to continue to merit the confidence and patronage of the people.

H. S. BENNER,
Cashier.
Gettysburg, Apr. 10, 1873. tf

Wm. N. Miller's

MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of Baltimore and East Middle Sts.,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Every description of work executed in the finest style of art, and at most reasonable rates.
Aug. 27, 1873. tf

CUT THIS OUT

FOR REFERENCE.

AT HORNER'S DRUG STORE

You can always get the best and cheapest PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, PERFUMERY, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN TOILET SOAPS, &c., &c.
Gettysburg, Jan. 13, 1871. tf

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

PURE AND FRESH,

Patent Medicines, Soaps, Perfumeries, Horse and Cattle Powders.

Classical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

ALSO,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

AT

A. D. BUEHLER'S,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Chambersburg street, near the Diamond.
☞Country Merchants supplied at wholesale prices.
Feb. 13, 1873. tf

J. W. WOODWARD,

Oyster Packer,

No. 58 CENTRAL AVENUE,

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Trade, Hotels and Families supplied the year round.
May 20, 1871. tf

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Susquehanna, Gettysburg and Potomac Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

ON and after May 26th trains on the S. G. and P. Railway will run as follows:
EASTWARD.
FIRST MAIL leaves Gettysburg at 8 00 A. M., Granite 8.52, Gulden's 8.55, New Oxford 9.12, Valley 9.29, Hanover at 9.55, Hanover Junction 10.20, A. M., Baltimore 12.30, P. M., York 11.20, A. M., Harrisburg 1.00, P. M., Philadelphia 6.00, P. M., via Harrisburg or Columbia, New York 10.00, P. M.
SECOND EXPRESS leaves Gettysburg at 1.15 P. M., Granite 1.27, Gulden's 1.30, New Oxford 1.45, Hanover 2.05, arrives at Hanover Junction at 3.00, Baltimore 6.30, York 3.40, Harrisburg 4.55, Pittsburgh 1.50 A. M., Philadelphia (via Columbia) 6.10, P. M., New York 8.30, A. M.
THIRD MIXED leaves Gettysburg at 1.15, P. M., Granite 2.00, Gulden's 2.05, Oxford 2.32, arrives at Hanover at 3 00, P. M., leave at 3.30, Hanover Junction 5.00, York 6 18, Harrisburg 11 10, P. M.
WESTWARD.
MIXED leaves Harrisburg at 5.30, A. M., York 7.20, A. M., Hanover Junction 7.50, Hanover 9.00, Oxford 9.38, Gulden's 10.10, Granite 10.15, Gettysburg 10.30, A. M.
SECOND EXPRESS leave Harrisburg at 8.00, A. M., York 9.20, Baltimore 8.30, Hanover Junction 10.55, Hanover 11.40, Oxford 12.00, Gulden's 12.15, Gettysburg 12.30, P. M.
THIRD MAIL leaves Harrisburg 2.05, P. M., York 3.50, Baltimore 1.15, Hanover Junction 4.05, Hanover 5.00, Oxford 5.20, Gulden's 5.35, Granite 5.38, arrive at Gettysburg 5.55, P. M.
Trains run by Philadelphia time.
H. D. SCOTT, Ticket Agent.
Gettysburg, May 26 1873 tf

Hanover Branch Railroad.

TRAINS now run on the Hanover Branch Railroad as follows:
FIRST TRAIN leaves Hanover at 8.10, A. M., connecting at the Junction with the "Baltimore Express" train on the Northern Central Railway, which arrives at Baltimore at 9.40.
SECOND TRAIN leaves at 10 o'clock, A. M., connecting at the Junction with the "Mail Train" North, which arrives at York at 11.30, A. M.
THIRD TRAIN leaves at 2.15 P. M., connecting with the "Mail Train" South, which arrives at Baltimore at 6. P. M.
JOSEPH LEIB, Agent.
March 22, 1872. tf

Northern Central Railway.

ON and after June 29, 1873, Trains will leave Hanover Junction as follows:
NORTHWARD.
Mail at 10.50 A. M.
Fast Line 3.43 P. M.
York Accommodation 5 P. M.
Niagara Express 8 A. M.
Cincinnati Express 9.51 P. M. (Don't stop.)
Northern Express 1.58 A. M. (Don't stop.)
SOUTHWARD.
Pacific Express 1.15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express 1.40 A. M.
Fast Line 5 P. M.
Mail 1.01 P. M.
Chicago Express 9.10 A. M.
York Accommodation 7.18 A. M.
ED. S. YOUNG, Gen. Pass. Agent,
Baltimore, Md.
July 21, 1873. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

NEW OXFORD, Adams County, Pa.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Martin Hotel property, in New Oxford, Adams county, will conduct it in future, under the name of the "Eagle Hotel." He pledges himself to spare no effort for the comfort of his guests. His table shall have the best the market can afford, and his bar the choicest liquors. His chambers are spacious and cannot fail to give satisfaction. There is commodious stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by a reliable and accommodating ostler. The proprietor hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage, and will always try to deserve it. Remember the "Eagle," in the northeast corner of the Diamond, NEW OXFORD.
J. H. WIEST.
March 11, 1868. tf

Washington Hotel,

ABBOTTSTOWN, ADAMS CO., PA.,

BY SAMUEL BAUGHMAN.

THE undersigned, having leased the WASHINGTON HOTEL, (the old Wilson stand,) in Abbottstown, Adams county, will conduct it in future. He pledges himself to spare no effort for the comfort of his guests. His table shall have the best the market can afford, and his bar the choicest liquors. His chambers are spacious and cannot fail to give satisfaction. There is commodious stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by a reliable and accommodating ostler. The proprietor hopes to receive a liberal share of the public patronage, and will always try to deserve it. Remember the "Washington," on the southwest corner of the Diamond, Abbottstown.
SAMUEL BAUGHMAN.
Aug. 27, 1873. 3m

CENTRAL HOTEL,

NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

JACOB KLUNK, Prop'r.

THE undersigned has leased the Hotel in Baltimore street, two doors south of the Court-house, in Gettysburg, Pa., and intends to keep it in the best style, for the accommodation of the local and travelling public. He knows what he says when he promises entire satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His table will always have the best of the market, and his bar the best of liquors; his chambers will be found large, clean and inviting.
Stabling, in care of an attentive ostler, attached to the Hotel.
Give the "Central" a call. Charges reasonable and accommodations good.
JACOB KLUNK.
April 10, 1873. tf

GLOBE INN,

York Street, near Centre Square,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

F. S. Ramer, Proprietor.

THE above Hotel has been recently refurnished and refitted in the best manner. The travelling public will always find the best accommodations and every endeavor will be made to render them perfectly at home. Terms reasonable. Careful and attentive Ostlers and Waiters always in readiness.
☞A new Hack to and from the Depot on the arrival of all trains free of charge. Passengers conveyed to any part of the town. HACKS, BUGGIES and SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE AT ALL TIMES.
April 5, 1871. tf

KEYSTONE HOUSE,

CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.

WM. E. MYERS, Proprietor.

THIS is a new House, fitted up in the most approved style. Its location is pleasant, central and convenient. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests. The Table will always have the best of the market, and the Bar the best of wines and liquors.
This Hotel is now open for the entertainment of the public and a share of patronage is solicited. No effort will be spared to render satisfaction.
FREE HACK to and from the Depot.
BILLIARD ROOM attached to the Hotel.
Jan. 14, 1867. tf

Great Western Hotel,

131 AND 133 MARKET STREET,
(few doors east of the new Public Buildings,)

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RATES—Two Dollars per day.
HENRY RAUTER.
Sept. 24, 1873. 3m

HOFFMAN'S SALOON,

CARLISLE STREET, GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE celebrated SHREWSBURY LAGER, also PRIME ALE, with Switzer Cheese, Rye Bread, Pretzels, Boiled Eggs, &c., can be had at Hoffman's Saloon, in Carlisle street. Everything of the best, and guests promptly and satisfactorily served.
May 7, 1869.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE undersigned has on hand for Sale, at his mills, formerly Bell's, 1½ miles west of Arendtsville, a large lot of

Lumber,

WHITE PINE BOARDS, ROOFING AND CEILING LATH, PINE AND CHESTNUT SHINGLES, &C., &C.

Prices to suit the times.
DANIEL ARENDT.
June 4, 1873. 6m

THE

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK

OF

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Chartered in the year 1814; Reorganized under the National Banking Law in 1865.

Capital $145,150.

Total net earnings as National Bank, $197,517 80.
" Dividends " " 160,471
Extra Dividends 50 per cent. declared Jan. 1866,

$72,575 00.

Surplus and undivided profits still over

$44,000 00.

PRESIDENT,

GEO. SWOPE.

CASHIER,

J. EMORY BAIR.

DIRECTORS,

DAVID WILLS, Gettysburg,
DAVID KENDLEHART, Gettysburg,
JOHN WAUGH, Fairfield,
Hon. WM. McSHERRY, Littlestown,
JOSHUA MOTTER, Emmitsburg,
HENRY WIRT, Hanover,
WM. YOUNG, Hanover,
WM. D. HIMES, New Oxford.

☞As our Surplus is over the amount the National Banking Law requires, we are now prepared to offer the following inducements to depositors. From this date we will allow interest on

SPECIAL DEPOSITS,

ACCORDING TO TIME,

ON DEMAND WITHOUT NOTICE.

The above rates implied in the new certificates.
All accounts strictly private and confidential.

Liberal Arrangements

made with depositors for their accommodation and that of customers we have disposed of all securities except the amount the National Banking Law requires us to hold, determined as always not to deal in Fancy Stocks or anything to embarrass or lock up our funds. We are always in condition to loan to our customers.

COLLECTIONS MADE

on all accessible points throughout the United States and Canadas.

$50,000,000
62 5-20'S

CALLED FOR REDEMPTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Persons holding 62 5-20's will do well to present them at our counter for examination.

Buy and Sell Gold, Silver, Coupons and Exchange.

ALSO

U. S. AND ALL OTHER SECURITIES.

We give particular attention to the

Collection of Notes, Drafts, Coupons, Dividends, etc.

Having effected special arrangements with our New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore correspondents we are

Prepared to Purchase

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

AT A LOW COMMISSION.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Correspondents:

CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK, New York,
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Philadelphia.
CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, Baltimore
Dec. 12, 1872. tf

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th instant. J. EMORY BAIR,
Nov. 4, 1873. 3t Cashier.

Charles G. Miller,

AUCTIONEER,

RESIDING in Mountpleasant township, Adams county—Post Office *Granite Hill*—offers his services to the public. Real and personal property sales called. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.
Dec. 6, 1872. tf

Miscellaneous.

JOHN ANDERSON, MY JO.

John Anderson, my jo, John,
When we were first acquaint,
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonnie brow was brent;
But now your brow is beld, John,
Your locks are like the snaw;
But blessings on your frosty pow,
John Anderson, my jo.

John Anderson, my jo, John,
We clamb the hill thegither;
And mony a canty day, John,
We've had wi' ane anither.
Now we maun totter down, John,
But hand and hand we'll go;
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson, my jo.
ROBERT BURNS.

A REMARKABLE OPERATION.

B. Franklin made his name famous when he flew his kite and brought down lightning from the clouds which had been flying around without paying its way. Now we not only flash through on wires, but science has crippled electricity and used it to perform miracles. The *Times's* readers will remember when General Kilpatrick returned from Chili, three years since, of his having a remarkable operation performed upon him by a physician in New York, who removed a large fleshy formation from the General's neck by filling it full of needles and then attaching a galvanic battery to it. Ten minutes after the current of electricity was let on the bunch had entirely disappeared. A remarkable operation was performed by a Whitehall physician a few days ago. A gentleman who had been suffering from a superabundance of adipose tissue consulted a physician, asking for relief from its burden. The doctor told him he could relieve him if he would consent to a painful operation. The gentleman consented, and with the medical practitioner entered the telegraph office at this place. The fat man was requested to remove his coat and vest, after which the physician surrounded him with wires, attaching the ends to a powerful battery. At a signal from the doctor Manager W. B. Eddy let on the current. The patient writhed and twisted when he felt the current passing around him; still he stood it like a martyr. Presently he began to shriek; he grew smaller; his clothing in bags about his fast-diminishing form. The doctor felt much pleased at the result of his experiment, while the formerly fat man's joy was very great, although he seemed to be suffering acute pain. All of a sudden there was heard a loud clicking at the instrument, as if Pandemonium's great hall had been let loose. The operator sprang quickly to answer the call. He ascertained it was from the New York office. He quickly asked, "What's up?" An answer came back as if some infuriated demon was at the other end of the wire, "What in thunder are you about? Cut off your wires quick—you are filling the New York office with soap-grease."—*Whitehall Times.*

A NASHVILLE man had occasion to go to Memphis, over the Northwestern road, last week. There were but few passengers aboard, and during the night the conductor came and sat by him. "Goin' to Memphis, are you, stranger?" he asked. "Yes, sir," said the Nashville man. "Mighty rough road, ain't it?" queried the conductor, with a yawn. "Very," was the reply. "Last time I went over this road this car we're in now was upset, and a man killed all to smash," said the communicative ticket puncher, with another yawn. Then he added: "I've got the most reckless engineer on the road with me to-night, but I hope we won't have any accidents." "I certainly hope we will not," responded the passenger, with a slight feeling of uneasiness. "Well, I don't know as it would make much difference to you," said the conductor, cheerfully. "You'll die anyhow if you're goin' to Memphis."—*Nashville Union and American.*

TRICKING A GATE-KEEPER.—A minstrel, riding a pumpkin-colored sorrel, perpetrated a heavy sell on on a toll-gate keeper one day. He rode up unobserved and turned his horse's face about, directly opposite the direction he wanted to go, called to the toll keeper, who by this time had come out, "What is the toll?"
"Twenty cents," replied the toll gate keeper.
"Too high," replied the solitary horseman; "can't pay it. Guess I'll go back."
He turned his horse about and proceeded in precisely the direction he wanted to go, the toll-keeper never dreaming of the sell.

A BABY was found in a railroad depot in Boston recently, and on its dress was pinned a card which stated, "this baby belongs to Mr. Dane, of Lowell. I took it in a fit of insanity." Mr. Dane was summoned by telegraph, the baby was recognized as his property, having been stolen from his house a short time previously, and it was speedily restored to the maternal arms of the sorrowing Mrs. Dane.

A GIRL in Oakland, California, twelve years old, and small for her age, has succeeded by patient, uncomplaining industry in accumulating property to the value of one thousand dollars, besides supporting her poor old mother. It is mostly in jewelry, watches and other small but valuable articles, such as she could collect handily from the houses where she was employed.

A RADICAL politician at Whitewater, Wis., wrote two letters after election. One was to his son, containing the single word, "Hurrah," the other full of consolation to a weeping friend who had just lost his wife. In his excitement he got them mixed in directing, and the result can be imagined.

THE Bowling Green (Kentucky) *Democrat* recently informed its readers, that "during an address by Mr. ——, in Allen county, a few days ago, a gentleman in the audience arose partly to his feet, and, with pathetic tenderness, remarked, 'Ouch!' He had been sitting on a wasp, and the wasp had just noticed it."

THERE was a room with eight corners. In each corner sat a cat; before each cat sat seven other cats; and at each cat's tail sat a cat. How many cats in all?

LOST HIS CUD.

The greatest sufferer by the Ohio campaign is Senator Morton, and the accident which has happened to him must be regarded in a Radical point of view as the worst disaster of a most disastrous season. He has lost his cud, and the Radical milk-pail has a fair chance of remaining empty until the ruminating power has come back to the Senator. It is a well known fact that your most aged and fodderless cow may be lame and hip-shotten, sore-hoofed and toothless, her coat may stare, and she may have all the other ills that cow flesh is heir to—murrin, distemper, hoven, scours, garget; she may be hide-bound, fardel-bound, blown, black-quartered; she may have angle-berries, foul-foot, or hollow-horn—but so long as she does not lose her cud there is still hope of getting her round, and she is still not worthless at the pail. But when the ruminating faculty fails—when she loses her cud—you may as well give her up for good unless you can restore that needful digestive process. Now Senator Morton is in the state of the old cow that lost her cud. The one thing that he has been chewing upon ever since the war ended, the one effective weapon which he has been wielding in all the recent political campaigns, the club of loyalty against the ghost of a Ku-Kluxing, unregenerate, recalcitrant rebellion, is of no more use to him. The Ohio battle proved that, and the Senator's club has crumbled in his hands, the chewed-dry cud has slipped juiceless down his throat, and the poor soul is suddenly left helpless and hopeless. Heretofore, when any distasteful truths were told about Radicalism, the Senator had but to turn over his old cud a few times and spit out a few inconsequent falsehoods about the rebellious attitude of the South, the horrible atrocities of the Ku-Klux, the secret conspiracy against a paternal government, and the treasonable designs and sympathies of the Democratic party, to make all these truths of no account. Did you charge the financial incapacity of the Government—another turn of the cud, and hey presto! it disappeared under a cloudy lie about Democratic repudiators. Did you charge the moral rottenness of Radicalism—cud again! Did you charge the pillage of protection, the Custom-house frauds, the Credit Mobilier, the Washington ring, the back-pay steal, Grant's salary steal, the subversion of Louisiana, the corruption of the people, the destruction of industry, the crushing of commerce—all found a single answer chewed out from that same old cud. But Morton went into Ohio, and stumped the State, champing on that cud as if it were the juiciest new mown hay instead of being the dryest sapless stuff in Christendom. He champed and chewed and spit till his jaws were dry as a lime-burner's wig, and his venom came forth in flakes, like the spittle of a bummer after a night in the calaboose. And the second Tuesday in October came and passed, and poor Morton let the cud slip down his throat in sheer dismay. It was chewed out, useless, dry as a chip, bitter as his hates, and sapless as his imagination. The cud is not recoverable, and the old cow may as well be driven to the knacker's yard.—*N. Y. World.*

GRANT'S GREAT FINANCIAL ENTERPRISE.—General Grant's scheme of establishing a Nation Post Office Bank, if it does not advance his somewhat doubtful reputation for wisdom, goes far to strengthen his fame as a man of stupid and stolid courage. It is, without exception, the most audacious proposition that any ruler holding power by popular favor ever ventured to fling into the faces of a free people. Its impudence is unparalleled. Think of it for a moment. There is to be set up at Washington a great bank, with branches, as many if need be as there are post-offices in these States. The central bank will of course be under the direction of the Post Office and Treasury Departments, and these departments will continue to be as they are now, under the control of the President. The branches will be managed by postmasters, and this army of heaven-sent financiers will get their earthly commissions from the President, too. The official machinery being thus very simply and summarily established, the money to set it in motion is to be obtained by vesting in the new Post-office Bank the right to pay four per cent. interest on deposits, and by denying to all other banks in the country the right to receive deposits on interest at all.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AN immense stone, twenty-one feet long, seventeen feet wide, and three feet thick, and weighing one hundred and nineteen tons, has recently arrived at Washington, by schooner, from the Cape Ann quarries, and is to be followed by three others, weighing respectively, eighty-four, forty-eight and thirty seven tons, to be used in the construction of the Scott monument. The price paid for the blocks is $40,000, and special machinery will have to be devised for hauling them through the streets in order that the pavements may not be crushed.

THE fact is mentioned by the Pittsburgh *Post* that "in California, where a dead set was made against greenbacks from the word go; where their currency is composed of gold and silver coin, and of paper redeemable on demand, we hear of no panic—no stoppage of business of any kind—not even the most trifling ripple upon the business surface of the State. It would seem as if California money was something of the right sort, after all is said and done."

A MAN in Lehigh county who ate sixty eggs at a sitting, is looking for a new boarding house. He wants to get into a nice quiet family where his company will be considered an equivalent for his board—though he wouldn't mind paying a dollar a week if his meals are brought to his room. His health is very delicate.

A MAN at Princeton College believes in having "a place for everything and everything in its place." He nails his slippers on the wall, four feet up, and then all he has to do of an evening is to wheel up his chair in front of them.

THE editor of an Illinois paper thinks fishing, as a general rule, doesn't pay. "We stood it all day in the river last week," he says, "but caught nothing—until we got home."

THE FARMER.

TO MANAGE HEN MANURE.

Now that cold weather is approaching, and farmers shut up their [hens] more than in warm weather, a few [hints] on the best way to manufacture [a] guano, or compost, may be appropriate. The first thing is to provide proper [res]ervoirs for the manure. Old ba[rrels] are just the thing, but strong g[oods] boxes will do. They will soon d[ecay] and be useless, unless protected [by] oil or gas. Coating them inside [and] out with light crude petroleum wil[l fill] the pores with the oil, and make t[hem] as good as cedar for durability; b[ut as] the contents are likely to be moist, [coal] tar inside will be better. The nu[mber] of these barrels must correspond [with] the number of hens; there shoul[d be] one for every ten hens. Then, if [the] weather is dry enough before fre[ezing] up to secure a quantity of road [dust,] fill all but one with the road [dust,] which is the very best absorbent [you] can get; and if dry, the barrels [may] stand anywhere under shelter wit[hout] the freezing of the contents. If [road] earth or dust cannot be obtained, [the] next best is finely pulverized [earth,] which will, of course, contain a [great] deal of moisture, and must be kep[t in] barrels or boxes in the cellar, so as [not] to freeze. If you can procure a qu[an]tity of charcoal dust, it may be mi[xed] with dry coal-ashes, and the mix[ture] will make a good absorbent. Dry [road] dust will do, but it is not so g[ood.] When road dust or soil is used, [the] more clay it contains the better it [will] be as an absorbent, and the les[s] quantity will be needed.

Now, having your barrels all rea[dy,] the rest of the operation will be sim[ple] and easy. All you have to do is [to] place a stratum, say an inch or t[wo,] in the bottom of the one empty bar[rel,] and then throw in the cleanings of [the] hen-house; then another stratum, [and] another layer of cleanings. The thin[ner] each layer of the two is the more p[er]fectly they will become diffused toge[th]er in standing. The precise quant[ity] of each is not very essential—only [you] must have enough absorbents to h[old] all the volatile parts of the hen manu[re,] of which you may usually judge by [the] odor, which may be corrected by add[ing] more of the absorbent. Proceed [in] this way with each successive bar[rel.] Next Spring your barrels will be fi[lled] with a very powerful and most val[uable] manure.

You may add to its value by pou[nd]ing and cracking up fine all the ref[use] bones you can find, by means of a sto[ne] mason's hammer or an old axe—plac[ing] the bones to be broken on a solid [flat] stone, and encircling them with a w[ooden] hoop to keep them from flying off w[hen] struck. Sprinkle the fragments of b[one] among the layers of manure, wh[ich] will cut and work them down. A p[art] of the broken bones may be left for [the] hens to eat with their food, and th[e rest] will be manufactured in a more perf[ect] manner into bone guano.

By a little care and timely attenti[on] you will secure a supply of manure, [the] value and quantity of which will s[ur]prise those who first make the trial. [All] you will have to do in Spring will be [to] pulverize and work over the mass, so [as] to be evenly and finely applied.—*Co[un]try Gentleman.*

SAVE THE LEAVES.

There is no one thing that a farm[er] can save that is more valuable consid[er]ing its cost, than leaves. They can [be] made to subserve three purposes: [as] bedding for cattle, and for this they [are] unsurpassed, keeping the animal wa[rm] and dry, and wearing much longer th[an] straw; as absorbents, holding no sm[all] portion of plant food which would u[su]ally be lost; and finally, furnish[ing] themselves the best nutrition to a la[rge] number of plants, and particularly [to the] class which is found in our kitchen a[nd] flower gardens.

Now is the time to gather the[m.] One of the best means is to fill h[ay] bags, stowing them away in some c[or]ner of the stable until they are need[ed.] Another is, to gather them into hea[ps] near the barn if they are to be u[sed] there, or in the garden, if they are to [be] converted directly into mould, and th[en] cover with a thin layer of earth.

As soon as the harvesting is do[ne] this should be attended to. We m[ust] not allow material of this sort to [be] wasted, and as hay is short, and st[raw] will be needed more for food than [is] usual, all who can, should at once p[ro]vide as large a supply as possible [of] these wind-driven remnants of the gone Summer.

HOUSEKEEPER.

KEEP YOUR CELLARS CLEAN.

Those who have in charge the c[are] of the household should freque[ntly] think of their cellars, and though t[hey] may not be often exposed to the [eyes] of strangers, take care that they [are] always kept in a cleanly condition, [free] from annoyances and nuisances of [all] kinds. A tidily-kept cellar has m[uch] to do with the health of the family, [es]pecially in the Spring of the year, [and] wherever "heaters" are introduced [in] houses. No vegetables, except potat[oes] should be stored in the cellar. Esp[eci]ally should cabbages, beets, celery, [and] turnips be excluded. All these are [of]fensive in themselves and injurious [to] health, while at the same time they [are] all preserved in a much superior man[ner] out of doors. A cellar should be th[or]oughly white-washed once a-year [and] swept and put in order twice a-mon[th.]

The air in a properly-kept cellar [will] not become impure when the weat[her] becomes sufficiently cold to render [ne]cessary the closing up of the open w[in]dows; while on the other hand the [air] of a cellar so closed up, which is [not] tidily kept and filled with vegetab[les,] some of them in a decayed state, [may] well be imagined. All cellars, howev[er,] should have the outside doors thro[wn] open for an hour or two at mid-d[ay] upon clear days, when the temperat[ure] is above the freezing point.

DRYING EGGS FOR USE.—The e[ggs] are beaten to uniform consistency, [and] spread on in thin cakes on batter pla[tes.] This dries into a paste, which is to [be] packed in close cans and seal[ed.] When required for use, the paste can [be] dissolved in water, and beaten to a fo[am] like fresh eggs. It is said that e[ggs] can be preserved for years in this w[ay] and retain their flavor.

MILDEW ON ROSES.—Carbolic so[ap] and water is recommended to destr[oy] mildew on roses, to be applied [by] sprinkling.

THE dying words of a Delaware [wo]man were: "Henry, if you ma[rry] again, remember that it only take[s a] cupful of sugar to sweeten a quart [of] gooseberries."

JOSH BILLINGS says: "Yu kant fi[nd] contentment laid down on the ma[p;] it is an imaginary place not settled y[et,] and those reach it soonest who thro[w] away their compass and go it blind."

Now!—Newly-printed Deeds and Mo[rt]gages, on first class paper, for sale at [the] COMPILER office. Cheap as the cheapest, [of] course.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Gettysburg Compiler.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1873.

LEGISLATIVE.—We are informed by a friend, from official source, that the next Legislature of this State will stand: Senate—Republicans 20, Democrats 12, Liberal Republican 1. House—Republicans 57, Democrats 42, Independent Democrat 1. Republican majority on point ballot 21.

THE new Constitution, as furnished us by the Secretary of State, is printed on the fourth page of this paper. Its importance will command general perusal, and we can only to-day ask for it thorough and unprejudiced consideration. It has objectionable, as well as desirable features. All should be carefully and candidly studied and weighed one against the other, and the judgment thus fairly obtained, expressed at the ballot box. "Party" is not involved in this election, which will take place on the 16th of December.

MICHIGAN.—A Washington dispatch says:

One of the notable results of Tuesday's elections is the selection of the Democratic candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy in the fourth district of Michigan. This district has always been looked upon as hopelessly Republican, and has always given majorities of thousands for the nominee of that party. The election of an opposition Legislature in Kansas secures the return of an anti-administration United States Senator in place of the notorious Caldwell. Mr. Pomeroy left here last week, some said for the purpose of setting his wires to come back to the Senate, but the people of Kansas have rendered any trouble on his part of this nature unnecessary. This unexpected result will also bring to grief the senatorial aspirations of Governor Osborne and other Kansas politicians.

SHOCKING MURDER.—After dark on Friday evening last, Abraham Behm, a farmer, residing about three miles from Middletown, Dauphin county, was murdered in his barn by two negroes, who were seen prowling about the neighborhood during the day. Behm was shelling corn by the light of a lantern, and it is supposed that one of the negroes struck him with a hatchet, breaking his skull and causing instant death. The family, upon discovering the act, blew a horn for help from the neighbors, when the murderers fled. Two negroes, Louis Rosenstine and John Moody, have been arrested at Harrisburg and committed, testimony being strong against them as the guilty parties. Their motive was money.

AMERICAN CITIZENS SHOT AS PIRATES IN CUBA.—WILL THERE BE WAR?—The Philadelphia *Age* says:

On the 7th inst. the captain and thirty-six of the crew of the steamer Virginius were executed at Santiago de Cuba, and on the next day, the 8th, twelve more of the Cuban volunteers on the vessel were shot. This is the second instalment of the Santiago butchery. On the 4th inst., four of the persons captured on board the Virginius were executed. As there were but one hundred and seventy-five men on the vessel when taken, the shooting of fifty-three of that party in nine days is short, sharp, and decisive work. In the case of the first four victims, it is certain that the order of the Spanish government to the Cuban authorities to suspend all proceedings until further notice from Madrid, arrived after the execution had taken place. This cannot be stated in regard to the last butcheries. They were perpetrated in open defiance both of the protests of the United States and the commands of the Spanish authorities.

Great indignation at this outrage is expressed throughout the country, and the administration at Washington is urged to demand the fullest reparation, and take every possible step to enforce the demand, should it be refused. "Will there be war with Spain?" is now a general question. There is great activity at all the Navy Yards to get war vessels ready for Cuban waters. Several have already started and others will follow as rapidly as day and night work will allow. Spain will most likely disavow all responsibility for these acts of atrocity, and do what best it can to avoid war with the United States.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

"We may fairly say, then, that Congress has a duty to perform when it meets again, and that is *to prohibit at once the payment by national banks of interest on deposits*. In other words, it has to admonish the national banks that they are not savings banks, and cannot be allowed to try to act as such. —*N. Y. Nation.*

The *World* takes exception to so sweeping a change, believing that it would be repugnant to reason and experience. Bankers, it argues, as well as other business men, should be left to exercise a pretty free discretion. It would be absurd to compel them to treat all depositors alike, whether their deposits be small or large, or whether they lie in the bank a few days or many months. We suppose that in the management of a bank a great deal depends on the knowledge possessed by its officers of the character, the business habits, and the responsibility of individual customers, and that acting on such knowledge, it may be safe to do in particular cases what it would be hazardous to do in others. A customer who keeps large balances with a bank for long periods, and whose word can be relied on as to the probable time of their withdrawal, may equitably be allowed interest, while it would be imprudent to allow it to depositors of a different class. The banks should be at liberty to make the wisest use of their knowledge and to act in each case according to its peculiar circumstances, precisely as a merchant does in giving credits to customers.

The *Nation* protests against the national banks assuming functions similar to those of the savings banks. But a complete separation of functions is possible only in the large towns. There is a national bank at almost every county seat in the northern and western States; but in a large majority of them there is no savings-bank. In all the agricultural districts there are numerous farmers who owe money secured by mortgages on farms, on which they always pay the interest annually, and frequently the principal by annual installments. There are often intervals of six or eight months between their receipt of money by the sale of crops, sheep, cattle and horses, and the day when payments are due on their mortgages. The country banks understand the condition and necessities of their agricultural customers, and can pay interest with perfect safety on deposits the date of whose withdrawal they can calculate with reasonable certainty. Such allowance of interest is just to the depositors, and it is profitable as well as safe for the banks when they can loan the same money at a higher rate of interest on sixty or ninety day paper. This is as legitimate, and as beneficial to the public, as any kind of business done by the rural banks. It has been the universal practice of the banks of Scotland, ever since there were banks in that country, to allow interest on deposits even of very small sums; and nearly all writers eulogize the system as it exists there. In densely peopled countries or sections, where there are savings banks, its advantages would not be so great.

ADAMS COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

REPORTED SPECIALLY FOR THE COMPILER.

The Adams County Teachers' Institute convened in the Court House, on Monday week, at 2 o'clock. Order was called by the County Superintendent, Mr. Sheely.

Prayer by Rev. Jesse B. Young.

Music—"God Speed the Right," by the Institute, accompanied by Prof. J. Gundrum, on one of Geo. Woods & Co's. new Grand Parlor Organs.

County Superintendent Sheely, then addressed the Institute as follows:

OPENING REMARKS.

It affords me much pleasure, teachers, to meet you again on an occasion like this. I am particularly glad to see so many of you here at this the opening session of our Institute. You have again closed your schools for a season and have come up to this place to renew your vows of fealty to an association which has done so much for your profession; you have come to add to your store of general and professional knowledge, and to gain fresh zeal and inspiration for your work as teachers.

I extend to you a most kindly and cordial welcome, and hope that your stay in our midst may not only be in the highest degree pleasant and agreeable, but that all of you may be largely benefited by your attendance here this week. So far as in my power lies I mean make the work of this meeting practical and useful. Sometimes it happens that these county Institutes are too high in character and tone for those who teach common schools. Not that what is said and done is beyond the ken and comprehension of common school teachers, but the instruction is sometimes too theoretical and unpractical. It is well enough sometimes to shoot over the heads of teachers to show them their deficiencies and to furnish them with incentives to study and improvement, but Institute instruction, at least during the day sessions, should be carefully adapted to the daily needs and wants of the school-room.

To this end I have engaged the services of experienced practical teachers, whose instruction cannot fail to benefit you. Let me ask you to pay careful and strict attention to all that is said and done. I would suggest that you provide yourselves with note book and pencil, and carefully record, for future consideration and use, such new and valuable thoughts and suggestions as may be offered here.

If you gain but a single new idea that will help you to do your work better, your coming will not have been in vain. That single idea may prove the leaven to start other ideas, and go on for ages increasing in power and force, and leaving their impress upon nations yet unborn. The doctrine of "Conservation of Force" applies to the world of mind quite as much as to the world of matter. Be attentive, then, to what is said and done and you will some time find,

"Deposited upon the silent shore
Of memory, images and precious thoughts
That shall not die, and cannot be destroyed."

The Institute is held thus early this year for several reasons. It seems to me, in the first place, that the proper time for holding these meetings is as near the opening of the school term as possible, so that whatever benefit teachers derive from them they can carry with them to their schools and reduce to practice in their teaching.

These Institutes, it is argued, are so useful to teachers, and through them so beneficial to the schools, that directors may grant teachers the time to attend them and count it the same as teaching. In some counties of this State directors are by law compelled to grant the time. In this county we have not that special law, but many boards voluntarily allow the time.

Now, it is plain that the earlier in the term teachers attend the Institute the greater the benefit to them and their schools. Besides, it is not good policy, as a general thing, to make radical changes in schools, and introduce new methods of teaching, late in the term. Even if you discover, late in the term, that your methods are not the best, it is better

"To bear the ills you have,
Than fly to others that you know not of."

Then again it is better to have the Institute now than to wait until the season of bad roads and bad weather. Our attendance is sometimes seriously affected by the causes just mentioned.

It is always best for the Superintendent to hold the Institute early, so that he may have the whole winter for visiting schools.

To hold the Institute in mid winter, and have the teachers suspend their schools for a whole week, is highly objectionable in country districts, because at that season of the year children can best be spared from home, and because then country schools are generally in the most flourishing condition. Most teachers take a short vacation about Christmas or New Year, and two vacations close together make an ugly break in the term.

All things considered the early part of November is with us the best time for holding the County Institute, and for the reasons mentioned it has been called at this time.

Whilst I am rejoiced, as I said, that so many of you are present, I am sorry all are not here. Teachers' Institutes are designed primarily for the benefit of teachers, but it is a singular and surprising fact that those teachers who are most in need of these means of professional improvement care the least about them.

After an experience of nearly eight years in the Superintendency, I give it as the result of my observations, that those teachers who are most deficient at the examinations, and least efficient in the school-room, are as a rule those who fail to attend these educational meetings; or, if they do attend them, they are generally last to come and first to go. They do not appreciate anything that is calculated to make them wiser or better.

Fully impressed with the idea of their own fitness for teaching, or indeed for anything else, they complacently fold their arms and rest in peace. No thought of progress or improvement ever enters their minds.

Surrounded with the halo of their own greatness and glory, they affect to look down with feelings of contempt and pity upon those poor teachers who do think it worth their while to come up to these our annual gatherings.

Spend five days and perhaps twice as many dollars at the County Institute! Not they. They are much too smart for that. That would be unpardonable extravagance. It would be a pity to stop the school for that length of time for any such purpose—so they keep right on.

They go on from year to year in the even tenor of their ways, without a thought of improvement, "keeping" such schools as they can get as they were kept in the days of their fathers and grand-fathers. Only two events in the year rouse them from their lethargy into anything like activity.

The first is the public examination, which is well calculated to try their souls; the other is the Superintendent's visit to their schools. On both of these occasions their ingenuity is taxed to the utmost to hide their ignorance and magnify their very limited attainments.

But as probably not one of that class is present it is useless to waste words on them.

Our Institute can only benefit those who attend it. The true and tried teachers of this county deserve all praise, and they have my hearty thanks, for their cordial support and co-operation at previous meetings. I trust we shall have their aid and encouragement again. Many of you teachers, I am proud to say, are a credit to the county and an honor to the profession. Your success and welfare are ever near my heart. Year after year you toil on amid discouragements and trials sufficient to dismay other mortals. But rest assured you have my sympathy and well-wishes always. As on previous occasions like this, I rely on your aid and assistance. This is your Institute quite as much as it is mine. Whatever success may attend it will be quite as much to your credit as mine. Then let us all go to work in earnest, resolved that, although the present meeting may be less expensive than some that have preceded it, it shall not fall a whit behind any of them in solid merit and utility. Let all be attentive to what is said and done, and perform promptly and faithfully such duties as may be assigned them, and I feel sure, when our sessions come to a close, we shall have it to say that the object of our meeting has been fully accomplished.

The minutes of the last session of last Institute read and approved. Roll corrected and called.

The following committees were announced by Mr. Sheely:

On Permanent Organization—Daniel Ruff, A. H. Parr, Esq., David Currens, Miss Jennie Hamilton and Miss Vina C. Welrich.

On Music—Messrs. P. Kready, Daniel Ruff, J. Curtis Hildebrand, David Currens, Harman Spence, Miss Alice C. Powers, Miss Jennie Hamilton, Miss Lizzie M. Essic, Miss Tillie Sherfy, Miss Aramantha Snyder.

On Social Intercourse—Capt. J. F. McCreary, Abia Smucker, W. L. Delap, J. D. W. Deardorff, C. N. Raffensperger, Miss M. A. Warren, Miss Sallie P. Frey, Miss Fannie H. Leber, Miss Mattie Lisbey and Miss Elsie L. Dedrich.

On Resolutions—Daniel S. Chronister, A. H. Parr, Esq., Harman Spence, Miss M. C. Thompson and Miss Emma H. Warren.

Ushers—John D. Baker, James Stem, A. H. Stover, J. H. Brough, C. M. Young, H. C. Fickes, J. A. Sowers, Jas. Dicks, Geo. H. Kobler and Jacob Sheely.

After recess the committee on permanent organization reported as follows: For President, Aaron Sheely; Vice President, Daniel S. Chronister; Secretary, Thos. D. McCreary; Assistant Secretaries, Miss Kate O. Miley and Miss Sallie P. Frey. On motion the report was adopted and the committee was discharged.

The following hours for holding sessions were fixed:

Morning—9 to 12 o'clock.

Afternoon—Half-past 1 to half-past 4 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Hildebrand the Membership Fee was made 50 cents.

Mr. Sheely announced that he had received a dispatch from Gov. Curtin, from which he feared the gentleman would not be able to be here to-night, but that Profs. Woodruff and Beard were here and would occupy the time of the evening session.

Mr. P. Kready moved that the evening sessions open at 7 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. D. Currens moved that an Institute paper be started and that an editress be elected. Mr. Sheely explained the object of the motion, after which it was put and carried.

On motion of Mr. Daniel Ruff, Miss Jennie Hamilton was elected editress for the first issue.

Miss Thompson moved that the President appoint editors for the remaining issues. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Currens the paper will be issued but once a day.

Mr. Harman Spence moved that a Queery Box be opened. Carried.

Mr. Sheely suggested the propriety of appointing Censors, who should have power to reject all unappropriate questions. He then appointed Messrs. S. B. Miller and P. Kready to fill this office.

The subject of publishing the proceedings of the Institute in pamphlet form was introduced by Mr. Sheely. His idea was to have the exercises reported more fully than heretofore and to publish them in connection with the best essays and reports in a pamphlet. The matter was allowed to rest until to-morrow.

Membership Tickets were issued to the Teachers present, after which the Institute adjourned.

MONDAY.—*Evening Sessions.*—After Roll-call and Music by Prof. Gundrum, Superintendent Sheely said that ex-Gov. Curtin's health prevented him from being here to address the Institute, and introduced Prof. C. P. Beard, of the Cumberland Valley Normal School, who then addressed the Institute.

He shared in the regret that Governor Curtin was not in attendance, as he had confidently expected to hear him. He came in altogether unprepared to speak, but could not resist the impulse to say something, even though unsatisfactory to himself and the audience. He felt more like worshipping on the hallowed field of Gettysburg than of talking about common schools. The opening speech of the Institute should sound the key-note of the work to be done, and should strike a central spring of action. To accomplish this he felt himself unprepared. Common School education is one of the fundamental creeds of our national policy. Their importance, necessity, and value are important themes, but not so fruitful now as some others. The best means of educating the masses is now the great subject of universal thought. We agree as to its importance, but how shall we best attain this great result? An almost perfect organization of school officers, large amounts of money paid in taxes, and public sentiment we have, and yet business men are not sure these schools pay. How can we better economize the means to the best results? To secure live teachers is the first step. They are not only the prime necessity of the times, but the main factor in any system of education. Every aspiring mind aims at something better, and such teachers the times demand. He had no patience with candidates for the teacher's calling who had no such ennobling idea, who were satisfied with keeping school and pocketing the wages. Let the teacher have an idea of what he should be and always feel that the Great Creator had endowed him with faculties for his work. Too many teachers were not born for the work. One of the greatest demands of the times is teachers of a higher grade of scholarship. The time has come when mechanical teachers are not wanted. Our schools are what the teachers make them, and the scarcity of practically educated men is owing to the want of practicability on the part of common school teachers. We should go beyond dry formulas and teach those principles which pertain to the concerns of every-day life. Along with the highest intellectual training we must recognize the pressing demand for teachers of good moral character. Their's is impressed on the minds of of the pupils and no teacher should be satisfied with anything short of the higest degree of moral character. The standard of our statutes is too low on this subject, and the public has too little regard for the matter. There is too much winking by officials, as well as by the public, at this low standard of morality in teachers. Look to the lives of teachers if you would see the lives of those under them. The true, energetic teacher must have great will-power Many a one with best mental qualifications has failed because of the want of pertinacity and force of will. Obstacles will present themselves, but they must be met with that noble earnestness of purpose that will hear no negative. His life-work was to better fit teachers for their great and noble work, and he felt that no more glorious cause could engage the best energies.

Prof. Woodruff, of Bucks county, was introduced. After a few words of apology he referred to the educational clauses of the proposed new Constitution of Pennsylvania. The committee on education in the convention, were so well satisfied with our present system that they did not suggest any very material change. Though strongly pressed on the subject of compulsory education they very wisely did not embody it in the instrument. That system might do in monarchies, but for many reasons, a few of which he cited, it would not suit the freedom guaranteed by our Democratic policy of government. Under our present system the public can have such schools as they desire. If the work is not done as it should be, it can be corrected through the ballot-box, by electing such Directors as will do it as it should be. He knew of no more important office in the Common wealth than that of School Director. He divided them into four classes. The first he called the "dog in the manger" class. These were the men who would serve because they feared some other more liberal minded men would take the places and spend a little more money on the schools. These are the men who hire the cheapest teachers and have the poorest school-houses. A second class are those men who take pride in holding office; who feel greatly honored by having the votes of their fellow citizens. The third class are those who have poor relations to provide for, and as School Directors they can saddle them on the public, no matter what their intellectual or moral status. Some Directors seem to have no higher idea of the common schools than to make them places for paupers. The forth class are those who are willing to do the work and suffer persecution for duty's sake. This is the only class deserving of election. He thought it to be the duty of Directors to employ the best teachers, build commodious houses, furnish such apparatus as was really needed and to procure ground about the school houses for recreation. In regard to wages we cannot expect to get something for nothing. The length of the term and the wages paid is not sufficient to maintain a man's family, hence it does not pay well enough to make it a profession. Most teachers have but little capital invested, and the speaker was of the opinion that generally the wages were high enough. He referred to the fact that male teachers were better paid than females, and went on to show that it would likely always to be so. Man's employments are diversified, women's not. If one thing did not pay a man he could turn to another. Women having but few avenues for employment, these must of needs be crowded and competition would reduce wages.

At the conclusion of these remarks the audience loudly called for Dr. John G. Morris, of Baltimore, who came forward and read the "Parson's Courtship." After the programme for to-morrow was announced the Institute adjourned.

TUESDAY.—*Morning Session.*—Prayer by Rev. Jameson.

Owing to the absence of some members appointed on committees, the following additions were made: L. J. Sowers, H. O. Harner, Miss Flora Hartzell and Miss Lillie G. Frey, on committee of Introduction; and H. G. Peters and Jno. W. Eckenrode as Ushers.

Miss M. C. Thompson was appointed editress for Wednesday; Miss M. A. Warren for Thursday; and Miss Ollie E. Chronister for Friday.

The first of the educational questions, "Should teachers' examinations be public or private?" was discussed by Mr. Kready, advocating public examinations.

Mr. Sheely said he knew there were different view held by teachers and asked a free exchange of opinions.

Question 2. "What should be the teacher's moral character?" was discussed by Mr. Hess, urging its highest cultivation, and dwelling on its importance and influence.

Question 3, "How should a County Institute be conducted?" Superintendent Sheely opened the discussion, giving mainly the ideas of this subject as embraced in his opening address. Prof. Woodruff followed, dwelling on the importance of teachers taking part in these Institutes and also the need of instruction by persons from abroad who made the subject of education a business.

Prof. Beard of the Cumberland Valley Normal School closed the discussion. He urged teachers to take part. In his view every executive officer should decide on a plan of operation and rigidly adhere to it, not giving fault-finders the least attention.

After recess Prof. Woodruff gave a drill in vocal music, accompanied on the organ by Prof. Gundrum. The tune selected was "Little Birdie in the Tree."

Miss Rose A. McCleary was introduced. After a few words, introductory to her subject, she gave her first lesson, dividing the subject of elocution into its main parts and defining the same. A class-drill in the elementary sounds closed her first lesson.

Afternoon Session.—Music—"Dearest Spot," "Swinging 'Neath the Old Apple Tree," and "Little Birdie in the Tree."

Mr. Sheely appointed Messrs. Currens, Waltman and Hess as a committee on ventilation.

Mr. G. L. H. Grammer read an essay entitled "Mistakes and omissions of teaching."

Mr. Hildebrand read an essay on the means and necessity of cultivating a higher degree of taste and of greater industry on the part of the scholars.

Prof. Woodruff spoke on the subject, referring mainly to the effect of illustrations and the importance of teachers departing from the dull routine of study, and enlivening dry subjects with practical questions and illustrations.

The first one hundred words in the contest in Orthography were given to a class of over 20.

After recess and singing "Fair is the Morning," Miss McCleary took up the subject of Pure Tone, having special reference to clearness of enunciation. Subject illustrated by an example and drill.

Evening Session.—Music by Institute choir, assisted by Miss Eva Danner and Prof. Gundrum—"Seek ye the Lord."

Miss McCleary read, "Sandalphon," "The Mother's Curse," and "Our New Church Organ." Instrumental music by Prof. Gundrum. Miss McCleary told "The Old Lady's Love Story," and read Nasby's "Hannah Jane." Instrumental music. Prof. Woodruff read "The Old Clock on the Stair." Dr. Morris and Miss McCleary read Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, from "The School for Scandle," after which Miss McCleary favored the audience with "The Beautiful Snow," and "Miss Maloney on the Chinese Question." The whole entertainment was a decided success, the audience attesting their appreciation by close attention and warm applause.

WEDNESDAY.—*Morning Session.*—Music, "Toiling On." Prayer by Prof. Beard.

County Superintendent Sheely urged the teachers to be regular in their attendance. The time had been given them for this purpose and he hoped they would make proper use of it.

On motion of Mr. Grammer, the Secretary was instructed to publish in the county papers a list of the teachers present and the number of days each was in attendance at the Institute.

On motion of Mr. L. J. Sowers the number of days given by each district was also directed to be published.

G. L. H. Grammer moved the election for members of Committee on Permanent Certificates take place this afternoon. Mr. Hildebrand amended that each one should vote as his or her name was called at roll-call. Carried as amended.

On motion of Mr. Hildebrand the Queery Box was opened. Both the censors being absent Messrs. Hildebrand and Thos. F. Grammer were appointed in their stead.

Mr. Currens read an essay on Ventilation which was discussed by Messrs. Woodruff, Currens, Beard and Fahnsey.

The second one hundred words of the contest in Orthography were given.

After recess Miss McCleary resumed her lessons, paying particular attention to Pitch.

Prof. Beard spoke of the advantages of the Cumberland Valley Normal School and asked teachers to confer with him with a view to becoming students at this Institution. He then took his leave. Capt. J. F. McCreary, on behalf of the teachers, presented him with a cushion and a boquet of flowers from the battle-field, on receipt of which he made a very appropriate speech expressing thanks and appreciation.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. Sheely explained the different grades of teacher's certificates, after which Miss Thompson reported a list of those eligible for election on the committee on Permanent Certificates.

The question "Are teachers who use tobacco fit to teach?" was discussed by Miss M. A. Warren, Miss Kate O. Miley, Mr. Hill, Mr. Allison, Mr. Peters, Mr. Spence, Mr. Currens and Mr. Kready, all taking position against the use of tobacco.

"What are the advantages of Object Teaching?" was replied to by Mr. Hildebrand and Prof. Woodruff.

"What are the advantages of a well arranged programme?" was replied to by Messrs. W. L. Delap, H. C. Fickes and Prof. Woodruff.

Miss Hattie S. Hurst read "The Burial of the Drummer Boy," "Revolutionary Rising," and "Break! Break! Break! Break!" in a creditable manner.

Music—"Fair as the Morning," and "Little Birdie in the Tree."

Miss Emma H. Warren read an essay, entitled "Our Work."

Miss M. C. Thompson read the "Voice of the Institute."

The third one hundred words in the contest in Orthography closed the exercises of the afternoon.

Evening Session.—Music by choir, Prof. Woodruff delivered a lecture entitled "Success and Failure," which was full of earnest thought and the best advice to teachers.

Music—"The Watch on the Rhine," in German, by Mr. Humrickhouse, accompanied by Prof. Gundrum. Dr. Morris entertained the audience with a talk on Alpine Glaciers. Music—German song by Mr. Humrickhouse.

THURSDAY.—*Morning Session.*—Music by Institute. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Campbell.

G. L. H. Grammer was made chairman of committee on Resolutions, in the absence of the chairman appointed.

On motion of Miss Thompson, the Institute decided to adjourn on Friday evening.

On motion of Mr. Hildebrand the election for members of the committee on Permanent Certificates was held, resulting as follows: J. C. Hildebrand, Dan'l Ruff, Peter Kready, G. L. H. Grammer and Miss Kate O. Miley.

An interesting and lively discussion of the question, "Are Ladies fit to teach?" was engaged in by Miss Thompson, Mr. Sheely, Prof. Woodruff, Miss Alice M. Warren, Prof. Houck, Mr. Norris, School Director of Cumberland township, and Mr. Wickersham, teacher, of Menallen.

The question, "Under what circumstances may pupils be expelled from school?" was taken up.

Superintendent Sheely did not understand that the teacher had the right to expel a scholar from school.

Prof. Houck said teachers have the right to suspend unruly scholars. Their action must be at once reported to the Directors, with the reasons for the same. The action of the teacher is not final. The Board of Directors must decide. In such cases their power is almost unlimited.

Prof. Woodruff advised patience, forbearance and interest in scholars, as means for obviating such difficulties as require suspension or expulsion.

Music—"Fair as the Morning," "Swinging 'Neath the Old Apple Tree," and "Little Birdie in the Tree," the latter by request.

Miss McCleary resumed her lessons, taking Force as the theme.

Capt. McCreary, on behalf of the Institute, presented Prof. Woodruff with a pair of slippers and Mr. Sheely with an afghan. Both gentlemen expressed their thanks in neat speeches. Prof. Woodruff presented Miss McCleary with a bead pin cushion, and Mr. Sheely presented the Secretary, Mr. Thos. D. McCreary, with a picture in frame. Both were appropriately acknowledged by the recipients. Mr. Sheely also presented to Mr. Wickersham a representation of the Quaker lady, and J. C. Hildebrand presented Prof. Gundrum with a lamp shade; both received with thanks.

Music. The fourth one hundred words of the contest in Orthography were given.

A discussion of the question, "Should Directors grant teachers the time to attend the County Institute?" was opened by Prof. Woodruff. If teachers would attend and learn all they can and then put to practice in their schools what they have learned, the schools would receive very much more benefit than if the same number of days had been employed in teaching. Where the time is not granted, teachers should attend nevertheless.

Prof. Houck alluded to a law enacted for several counties of this State, requiring Directors to grant the time. As far as he knew it worked well. It is difficult to get the teachers to attend, if the time is not given them. County Superintendents are required by law to hold Institutes. Last year there were nineteen thousand teachers in the State, thirteen thousand of whom attended Institutes. When an Institute is properly conducted Directors should take pleasure in granting teachers full time to attend. They should be present themselves. Teachers should respectfully ask for the time, but when not granted, they should attend, even at the loss of a week. A proper use of Institute advantages will always pay.

T. T. Norris thought time should be given and that it was time well spent.

Mr. H. A. Picking said Straban township granted full time and he thought the time was not lost.

"How can Directors visit the schools to the best advantage?" was discussed by John Cunningham, Superintendent Sheely, T. T. Norris, Jacob Heagy and H. A. Picking.

Prof. Houck thought directors should not only see about the condition of the schools, but also of the houses and grounds. By visiting the schools the directors can see their wants, and also how the teachers are qualified, and should base the measure of wages upon information thus gained.

Prof. Woodruff suggested that directors should not visit the schools with the Superintendent. He urged parents and patrons to show their interest by visiting the schools, thus encouraging the teachers.

Institute paper, "Voice of the Institute," read by Miss M. A. Warren.

Mr. Picking explained how the school tax was levied.

Mr. Sheely stated that the appropriation of the State was distributed according to the number of taxables in each district. It is to the interest of all the districts to see that a full return is made, in order that a full share of the appropriation may be obtained.

Prof. Woodruff took up the question of Compulsory Attendance, enlarging upon his views as expressed on Monday evening.

Evening Session.—Music. Dr. Morris read a selection, "The Vagabonds," and then a scene from Dickens. Miss McCleary read Longfellow's "Bridge." Music "The Herdsman's Home," by Miss Eva Danner. Dr. Morris read "The Baby's First Tooth," Music—German Song, by Mr. Humrickhouse. Prof. Woodruff read "The Burial of Moses," and Mark Twain's Experience with the European Guides. Miss McCleary read Widow Bedott's letter to Elder Sniffles. Music—German Song by Mr. Humrickhouse, Dr. Morris read "Sam Weller's Valentine." Song, by Mr. Humrickhouse. Miss McCleary read "Broke at last." By request, Dr. Morris and Miss McCleary again read Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, after which Mr. Humrickhouse sang another German Song, which closed the very pleasant evening's entertainment.

FRIDAY.—*Morning Session.*—Music, Prayer by Rev. Mr. Enders.

On motion of Mr. Hildebrand, the motion to adjourn was reconsidered. On motion of same Institute agreed to adjourn at 12 o'clock.

The Superintendent gave the last 100 words in Orthography. After recess Miss McCleary gave her last lesson. She favored the audience by reading "Katie Lee and Willie Gray," "The New Church Organ," and "We meet and we part."

Prof. Woodruff took leave of the Institute in a few words of encouragement to the teachers, and an earnest appeal for renewed exertion in their labor. Institute paper was read by Miss Ollie E. Chronister. On motion of Miss Alice C. Powers, the following report of committee on resolutions was adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That our County Institute is not only an important auxiliary to educational progress, but an absolute necessity for the full development of our Common School System. So certain are we of its utility that we believe the attendance of Teachers should be made obligatory.

2. *Resolved*, That our hearty thanks are given to those Boards of Directors who have granted to the Teachers in their employ the time for attending this session of the Institute. We consider it the imperative duty of all our School Boards to do this.

3. *Resolved*, That our best wishes accompany Profs. Beard, Woodruff, Dr. J. G. Morris, of Baltimore, Henry Houck, Dept. Supt., and Miss Rose A. McCleary, of Pittsburgh. We sincerely thank them for the instruction and entertainment given and afforded us. We hope they may often be with us in a similar capacity.

4. *Resolved*, That our warmest thanks are tendered Profs. Gundrum and Woodruff, Mr. A. Humrickhouse, of Pennsylvania College, and all others who have contributed in giving us the very excellent music during the week.

5. *Resolved*, That we thank our County Commissioners for the use of the Court-house, and the officers of our Institute for the efficient discharge of their respective duties.

6. *Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend to all our members that they strive by every means within their power to increase their store of knowledge, and render themselves *live* teachers, not merely *keepers* of schools, and, as one means to secure this desirable result, we earnestly recommend that teachers be brought more closely in contact with each other by means of District Institutes, and especially by visiting each others schools.

7. *Resolved*, That in the large audience of Directors and citizens that have honored all our sessions by their presence, we see unmistakable evidence of a rapidly deepening interest in the great cause of education.

8. *Resolved*, That we believe every Teacher should read the standard books of his profession. We especially commend to our Teachers the Pennsylvania School Journal and Educational Record.

9. *Resolved*, That Teachers desiring to attend a State Normal School should patronize the Normal School of this District, at Shippensburg, Pa.

10. *Resolved*, That we condemn the pernicious use of tobacco and ardent spirits among our Teachers, and that he who indulges in them is not "fit to teach."

11. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Institute be tendered to the R. R. Companies for their accommodations.

12. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Institute are due, and are hereby tendered, to Prof. Bentz, of York, Pa., for the use of the magnificent Piano Organ which contributed so much to the interest and success of the meeting.

13. *Resolved*, That in Mr. Sheely, our efficient County Superintendent, we recognize an earnest co-laborer in the cause of Education. We warmly thank him for the untiring and successful efforts he has put forth to give us a good Institute.

Committee—Geo. L. H. Grammer, A. H. Parr, E. H. Warren, M. C. Thompson, H. H. Spence.

The premiums for best spelling, being six Webster Dictionaries of different sizes, were then awarded: First, to Miss Lizzie C. Weirich; second, Miss Jennie Collins; third, Miss Vina C. Weirich; fourth, Miss Nannie Gallagher; fifth, Miss Emma C. Mackley; sixth, Miss Jennie Myers.

The County Superintendent expressed his thanks to the teachers and others for their warm co-operation, and then adjourned the Institute.

—We are compelled, for want of space, to omit several items of more or less interest. All in all, this Institute was one of the most successful ever held in the county.

Local Matters.

TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday of next week.

NOVEMBER term of Court will commence next Monday.

Go and hear the Coleman Sisters next Friday evening.

HOG CHOLERA in Washington county, Md., and Franklin county, Pa., say reports.

DISAGREEABLE weather this. Rain and snow on Monday—damp and mud yesterday.

MR. ROBERT MARTIN has been reappointed Notary Public for the borough of Gettysburg.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—Samuel Herbst writes us from Greensburg that he expects to be home on Saturday with 760 sheep.

THE wages of the laborers employed by the Thomas Iron Company at Pine Grove and Laurel have been reduced to $1 per day.

IT is said that the Governor of Maryland refuses to interfere, and that Davis will be hung, at Westminster, early in the coming year.

THE Coleman Sisters will perform in Agricultural Hall on Friday evening next, for the benefit of Corporal Skelly Post, G. A. R. Tickets 25 cents.

REV. W. W. CAMPBELL was installed as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place last Sunday morning, with services as announced in our last.

BIG CALF.—A calf weighing 113 pounds when one day old, was recently dropped by a cow belonging to Mr. James Reaver, of Mountjoy township.

RADISH.—Mr. Levi Rittenperger, in Tyrone township, recently pulled a radish two feet two inches long and two feet in circumference, with a weight of 11½ pounds.

THE Commissioner of Pensions has appointed Dr. Robert Horner, of this place, Examining Surgeon of Pensioners for Adams county, in place of Dr. Huber, deceased.

MAD HOG.—Last May a hog belonging to Mr. Henry Bonglitz, in Union township, this county, was bitten by a dog with signs of hydrophobia. The hog, penned up from that time, became mad and was killed last week.

WITH the new Constitution and the report of the proceedings of the County Teachers' Institute, we have little room for anything else. But both will prove interesting to the great majority of our readers.

FAST DRIVING.—On Monday week, Shearer Houser, of Chambersburg, made a wager of $100 that he could drive one of his horses from Chambersburg to McConnellsburg, a distance of 22 miles, in two hours and ten minutes. He made the drive in one hour and forty-one minutes.

SALES.—Lewis Strouse has purchased the three-story house of Francis Cunningham, on Chambersburg street, at $4,000, giving a house on West High Street at $800 as part of the consideration.

Henry Garlach has sold a property on Breckinridge street to Beniah Cassatt at $600.

PROLIFIC.—Mr. David Pfoutz, residing at Pfoutz's Church, on Marsh creek, raised from a vine springing from a single seed, pumpkins weighing 450 pounds, the largest one 66 pounds. The vine and its branches measured 952 feet, and if closely followed would probably have reached 1000. This growth, so extraordinary, is well worthy of note. For one of the pumpkins, large and handsome, Mr. Pfoutz has our thanks.

Do you know what local enterprise means? It is just this: If you can think of anything that can be done to beautify or build up your town, go and do it; keep your capital at home; patronize home industries; help your own merchants to sell more, so that they can sell cheaper; always get your work done in your own town if possible; subscribe and pay for the county papers, don't steal or borrow the reading of them. If you follow these suggestions, and if your town does not improve and build up, it will not be your own fault.

THEOS.—Henry A. Picking, Esq., the Assignee, desires us to say that the real estate of Mr. Wm. Wible will be sold, (on the 25th inst.,) at one-half on the first of April, 1874, and the other half a year after. There are two farms, the one among the best in the county, in a thorough state of cultivation, well fenced and well built, the mansion house being new, large, comfortable, and modern in all its parts. The other farm adjoins, is also in good condition, and desirable in every respect. Buyers should not let this chance to invest in first-class real estate pass without giving it their attention.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Charles Heltzel, of Mount-pleasant township, was, a few days ago, painfully injured by his clothes being caught in a threshing machine whilst in motion.

Mr. L. Dunn, of the same township, recently made a narrow escape. In stepping over the driving rod of a threshing machine, his coat caught at one of the knuckles, and wound him around it, tearing his coat, vest and pants almost to shreds. The person feeding the machine saw the state of affairs, and promptly thrusting in a whole sheaf, stopped it. Although considerably bruised, Mr. D. was not seriously hurt.

THE ability of nearly every man to pay his debts depends upon his ability to collect debts due him. The individuals of a community are linked together by a chain of debt and credit, and in time of desperation the refusal of one person to discharge a single liability often embarrasses a line of a dozen debtors and creditors. Hence the prompt payment of small debts becomes in times like these a public as well as private duty. The same money that pays a debt in the morning may pay a dozen before night, and twelve men are thus relieved from anxiety and pressure by the action of one.

MURDER TRIAL.—A murder trial at York, after occupying just a week, closed on Wednesday last. Levi Blevenour was indicted for killing a boy named Henry F. Miller, by striking him over the head with a gun and fracturing the skull. It seems that Blevenour, about seven years ago, deserted his wife and children, and went to live with Mrs. McCann, the mother of the deceased; that the boy objected to this, and Blevenour becoming much embittered against him, used every means to induce the mother to drive the boy from home; that Blevenour was often in liquor, and at such times would threaten to kill the boy, who was obliged to leave the house at midnight and seek shelter among the neighbors; and that on the fatal day he went up behind the boy in Mrs. McCann's garden and struck him a blow with a gun upon the head, from which he died a month after.

The jury, out all night, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to mercy. Judge Fisher, after an affecting lecture to the prisoner, sentenced him to three years and ten days in the Eastern Penitentiary.

HON. ANDREW G. MILLER has resigned the Judgeship of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, to take effect on the first of January next. He is now the oldest Federal Judge in commission; is 72 years of age; and under the law of Congress will be allowed his salary during life.

At the time of his appointment as Territorial Judge of Wisconsin, by President Van Buren, in 1838, Judge Miller was a leading lawyer and Democrat in this place. President Polk appointed him Judge of the District Court of the State of Wisconsin. As showing a judicial career almost without parallel, it is stated that he served under ten successive Presidents, covering a period of full thirty-five years.

During this long term, remarks the Milwaukee News, "Judge Miller's decisions constituted a mass of judicial learning which has attracted the attention of the best legal minds in the country, and many of which have been published as authority and precedent in the best law journals."

Judge Miller has been a Democrat all his life, and the News cannot be wrong in the opinion that "it must be one of the most pleasant incidents accompanying his retirement from the bench that he sees the sceptre of political power in the State passing from the hands which have so long wielded it, and that the dawn of better days is rising upon the country." He is in robust health, and long may he live to wear the honors so well deserved.

POISONING CASE.—The coroner's jury in the Hess case re-assembled at Quincy, Franklin county, on the 6th inst., and continued their investigations. The physicians who made a post mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Hess, testified that they found all the organs in a healthy condition, except the stomach—which was sent to a chemist in Philadelphia for analysis—and that they believed death was probably caused by something taken into the stomach. The boy Middour, the hostler, testified that he had been living with Dr. Hess for six years; that the husband and wife did not get along well together. On Sunday before her death Mrs. Hess complained of being unwell, and was given six powders, one to be taken before each meal on Monday, and three more on Tuesday, which she took. She died about daylight on Wednesday. The verdict was that Mrs. Hess came to her death by poison administered by some person unknown to the jury. The Doctor was of course held for his appearance at Court.

THE "local" of the Gettysburg COMPILER whishes to know where the "grafted chestnut tree" is, noticed in our columns a few weeks since. A little too thin, Mr. "Local." Inquisitive man, you could not be satisfied with the knowledge of the fact, but you must also know where the tree is located. Talk of woman's curiosity after that.—[Carlisle Herald.

What's the use of "pretending and pretending." "What's" the tree?

ONE day last week, Col. McClellan and Dr. Swope captured a red fox near Round-Top, after an exciting chase.

SETTLE UP!—All accounts of R. C. Cobean unsettled by the first of December, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. R. C. COBEAN.

DRAMATIC and Musical Entertainment by the Coleman Sisters in Agricultural Hall Friday evening. Everybody go.

AUCTION on Saturday night at R. C. Cobean's Store.

J. W. CROSS is still running his Freight Line to Baltimore, carrying Grain, Marketing and Produce generally. Starts from Wible's Ware-house, in Gettysburg, and Frank. Hersh's, 66 North street, Baltimore. Aug. 27. tf

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY?—If so call at J. L. Schick's store, Gettysburg, where you will find a full line of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimers, Domestic Goods, Notions, &c., of the latest styles—all of which will be sold at lowest cash rates.

GOOD ADVICE.—For Hats, Caps, Shirts Drawers, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Collars, Umbrellas, Trunks, &c., go to the new Furnishing Store of SNYDER & Co., Arnold's Corner, Gettysburg, Pa. April 10, 1872. tf

ELEGANT, Durable and Stylish—the new stock of Hats and Shoes just arrived at ECKERT'S. Sept. 3. tf

CLOSING OUT TO QUIT BUSINESS.—R. C. Cobean is now closing out his entire stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. This is a good chance for bargains, as I am determined to close out, regardless of cost. The goods are all of the latest styles. Oct. 1. tf

FALL OF '73.—Fashionable Hats at Eckert's. Sept. 3. tf

GOOD goods are always cheapest. To be convinced buy at A. Eckert's. Sep. 3. tf

BEFORE making your selections of Groceries, Glassware, Cedarware, Notions, Toys, Confections and Fruits, call at the Cheap Store on the corner of Carlisle street and the Diamond, Gettysburg, where J. H. ZINN has just replenished and increased his stock at greatly reduced prices, to suit the hard times. Where he will also pay the highest cash prices for Butter and Eggs. Nov. 5. tf

DIAMOND SPECTACLES at A. R. Feistel's

WORTH SEEING.—The display of Stoves of all kinds, Cooking Stoves, Ranges, Double-heaters, Fire Place Baseburners, Morning Glory, Radiant Home, Fire-light, Revolving Light, Egg, &c. &c., embracing the best in market, at the ware-room of C. H. BUEHLER, opposite the Passenger Depot, is the largest ever opened in Gettysburg, and worth a visit, even if only to gratify curiosity. The recent improvements in Stoves are wonderful and curious. Call and see the display. tf

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS.—A medicine that has done more than all the prescriptions of the pharmacopœia to protect the human system against the bodily ills superinduced by unhealthy surroundings, is certainly worthy of universal confidence. It is mainly on account of its extraordinary preventive properties that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is so exceedingly popular in localities subject to the visitation of miasmatic fevers and other diseases produced by poisoned air. A family that has escaped sickness during a sickly season in consequence of using the Bitters as a safeguard, is a living advertisement of the virtues of the preparation. The whole neighborhood realize the fact. "I couldn't have believed it," says one. "I scarcely credited the advertisements; but one must believe what one sees," says another. "It is the very thing we need in this unwholesome section of country," remarks a third. And the result is that the instinct of self-defence, the first law of nature, induces three-fourths of that community to obtain a supply of the great vegetable antidote before the next sickly season sets in. In winter, when the system requires vigor and elasticity to enable it to baffle the effects of damp and cold, the Bitters will be found particularly serviceable. Rheumatism will not be apt to fasten upon muscles and nerves that have been braced up by this excellent invigorant and nervine; nor will the severities of the season, which have such a disastrous effect on the pulmonary organs of the feeble and delicate, be likely to exercise the same untoward influences in cases where the stomach and the external surface of the body (which always sympathizes with the digestive organs) have been toned and stimulated by a course of the restorative. The fits of indigestion and irregularities of the bowels which proceed from sudden changes of weather may always be averted by a timely use of the Bitters. 1m

FOR ELEGANCE and CHEAPNESS, the stock of Fall and Winter Goods W. T. King is now exhibiting, on York street, cannot be excelled. Gents and Boys can obtain ANYTHING they want in the way of clothing at his establishment. ALL garments warranted to fit. Try him. Oct. 1. tf

RUBBERS and Over-shoes, all styles, at Eckert's. Oct. 22. tf

JUST received, a fine assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, at A. R. Feistel's, York street, opposite Globe Inn. Nov. 5. tf

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Meetings in favor of free Cuba are being held in various parts of the Union. The recent outrage of the Spanish officials has created fresh enthusiasm on behalf of the patriots.

—Philadelphia is going to build a $5,000,000 hotel for the accommodation of centennial visitors.

—Seven persons were killed and six injured in New York, Tuesday afternoon week, by the explosion of a boiler used by the contractors on the Fourth Avenue improvement.

—Charles P. Henry, a clerk in the Pittsburgh post-office, has been arrested for robbing the mails.

—In the Berks county hat factories, which have just ceased work, 300 women were employed.

—Emigration from England is being turned southward. A flourishing colony has been established at Staunton, in the Valley of Virginia.

—Sleighing in Northern New England is reported to be good.

—Quite a number of factories in New England have resumed work, but at greatly reduced wages.

—Wm. Albert recently stole twenty head of cattle from N. H. Nelson, near Bel-Air, Md., and drove them towards Baltimore, but was overhauled and jugged for court.

—John Light, the æronaut, runs a bowling saloon in Altoona.

—Elizabeth C. Slicer, wife of Rev. Henry Slicer, Presiding Elder of the Baltimore District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Monday evening.

—Mrs. Kelley, of Chester county, starved herself to death last week. She ascribed her refusing to eat to the workings of the devil.

—A sixteen-year-old boy in Lee county, Va., weighs 409 pounds.

—A white deer, a great novelty, was shot in Centre county, Pa., recently. It weighed 160 pounds dressed.

—Bears are very troublesome in Potter, Lycoming and other neighboring counties.

—Jefferson Davis will spend the winter in Europe, leaving his family at Shelbyville, Ky.

—Mrs. Hipple, the divorced wife of Senator Hipple-Mitchell, lately married at Franklin a worthy citizen by the name of Allen.

—The Farmer Grangers of Illinois have carried more than half the counties of the State.

—Joseph Brown, aged 20 years, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, at Pottsville, for killing old Mr. and Mrs. Kreuer, near Auburn, about two years ago.

—It is thought that the involuntary part of the bankrupt law will be repealed. It ought to be, if not the whole act.

—A German vessel had its mails seized a few days ago at Havana. This may bring Bismark into Cuban complications.

—Rome is to be rebuilt. The streets and sewers are to have a thorough overhauling, and the muddy Tiber is to be embanked and spanned by six new bridges.

—The Crystal Cave, recently discovered near Kutztown, Berks county, is said to be more beautiful than the famous Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

—The Reading Eagle says that there is in the County Almshouse a little girl 3 years of age, who was found in the barn when about two weeks old. It has never been ascertained who her parents are. She is a stout, hearty, and bright child, and when asked her name she promptly replies, "Aramanda Barn."

—Although the law prescribes different rates of postage for printed or written matter the Postmaster General decides that "to affix printed matter to a postal card, whether with or without writing on the same, is to make the card liable to letter postage." This is one of those things that no fellow can find out.

—Last year at this time we had the epizooty. This year it is the panic.

—Who is the first boy mentioned in the Bible? "Chap. 1."

For the Compiler.

The Mountjoy District Institute met for the first time this season, at Mud College, Nov. 14. The forenoon was mostly spent by the Teacher, Mr. Smucker, showing his methods of teaching. After discussing the same, the Institute was served with refreshments prepared by the kind patrons and teacher.

The afternoon session was called to order, and Mr. John D. W. Deardorff was called to the chair, and H. H. Spangler Secretary pro tem., when an organization was effected, resulting in the election of the following officers: C. M. Young, President; J. D. W. Deardorff, Vice President; H. H. Spangler, Secretary. An executive committee, consisting of Messrs. Young, Smucker and Fickes, was elected. The remaining part of the afternoon was spent in select readings and debate.

The executive committee reported the following programme for next meeting: Oration, A. Smucker; Class Drill, Reading, "Cleon and I," and "Persevere," C. M. Young; Class Drill, Mental Arithmetic, H. H. Fickes; Select Reading, Jno. Swartz; Referred Question, "Names of important persons who have died during the last year," R. Hill; Class Drill, Penmanship, H. H. Spangler; Debate, "The best way of securing the co-operation of parents with teachers." Adjourned to meet at Barr's School house, Nov. 22. H. H. SPANGLER, Sec'y.

PERSONS wishing to invest monies or convert Securities, are referred to the advertisements of the Gettysburg National and the First National Banks of Gettysburg. tf

WHO need deny themselves a fine Mince Pie when they can get a first quality of Mince Meat already prepared at J. H. Zinn's Grocery store. Nov. 5. tf

MANY suffer rather than take nauseous medicine; and this is not to be wondered at, as the remedy is often worse than the disease. Sufferers from coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, or tendency to Consumption, will find in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease. 1t

HOW TO LIVE ECONOMICALLY.—The problem of how to economize in living is one that engages the serious attention of a great many people. "Many a little makes a mickle" was one of Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard" truisms that summarizes the whole system of popular extravagance. If you wish to save money, economize in little as well as in large items of expenditure. For all the household purposes for which polishing powders, Bath brick and soap are usually used, excepting the one thing of washing clothes, Sapolio is by many times the cheapest article that can be employed. To say nothing about its great superiority to all other substances, it is, on the score of money alone, by far the cheapest. Remember this fact and save many dollars every year. 1t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN-KILLER manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in medicinal preparations. *The universality of the demand* for the Pain-Killer is a novel, interesting, and surprising feature in the history of this medicine. The Pain-Killer is now regularly sold in large and *steadily increasing* quantities, not only to general agents in every State and Territory of the Union, and every Province in British America, but to Buenos Ayres, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chili, and other South American States, to the Sandwich Islands, to Cuba and other West India Islands; to England and Continental Europe; to Mozambique, Madagascar, Zanzibar, and other African lands; to Australia and Calcutta, Rangoon and other places in India. It has also been sent to China, and we doubt if there is any foreign port or any inland city in Africa or Asia, which is frequented by American and European missionaries, travelers or traders, into which the Pain-Killer has not been introduced.

The extent of its usefulness is another great feature of this remarkable medicine. It is not only the best thing ever known, as everybody will confess, for bruises, cuts, burns, &c., but for dysentery or cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of British India and the West India Islands and other hot climates, it has become the *standard medicine* for all such complaints, as well as dyspepsia, liver complaint, and other kindred disorders. For coughs and colds, canker, asthma and rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing trials and testimony, to be an invaluable medicine. The proprietors are in possession of letters from persons of the highest character and responsibility, testifying in unequivocal terms to the cures effected and the satisfactory results produced, in an endless variety of cases by the use of this great medicine. That the Pain-Killer is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a *sure* and *effective* remedy.—It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested all over the world and it need only to be known to be prized.

Sold by all Druggists.
Nov. 12, 1873. 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure symptoms of Dyspepsia and loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distentions of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Nov. 5, 1873. 5th and 9th mos.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1,000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. Oct. 15, 1873. 1y

Make Money fast and honorably, $15 per day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful, and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only $5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address for particulars JEROME B. HUDSON & CO., Corner Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, New York. Oct. 22, 1873. 6m

TAPE WORM, TAPE WORM,

Removed in a few hours with harmless Vegetable Medicine. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head, passes. Refer those afflicted to residents of the city whom I have cured, that had been unsuccessfully treated at the Jefferson Medical College, on Tenth street; had taken in vain turpentine, the so-called specifics, and all known remedies. Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia. The doctor has been in business for over twenty-five years, and is perfectly reliable. Call and see. Advice free. Removed tapeworm from a child six years old measuring 20 feet. At his office can be seen specimens, some of them over forty feet in length, which have been removed in less than three hours by taking one dose of his medicine. Dr. Kunkel's treatment is simple, safe and perfectly reliable, and no fee until the worm, with head, passes. Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 3, 1873. 1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar St., New York. August 6, 1873. 3m

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. July 9, 1873. 1y

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND Family Liniment

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN, No. 215 Fulton Street, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. July 9, 1873. 1y

Children often look Pale and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. July 9, 1873. 1y

Jury List for Nov. Term.

GRAND JURY.

Oxford—Wm. D. Himes, foreman, Levi Wagner.
Huntington—Jeremiah Bream, Elhud Albert, Daniel Beltman, Abraham T. Bream.
Menallen—Stephen Wierman, Elisha Penrose.
Reading—Samuel Heagy, Oliver M. Bushey.
Berwick bor.—Joseph Wolf.
Franklin—Daniel Heltes, John McKenrick.
Straban—William Yeatts.
Germany—Alex. Jamer.
Liberty—A. Ross Hunter.
Union—Wm. Weikert.
Butler—Wm. Thomas.
York Springs—Howard Myers.
Hamilton—Levi Wheeler.
Cumberland—Raphael Sherfy.
Hamiltonban—Andrew Marshall.
Gettysburg—J. J. Kerr.
Mountjoy—Emanuel Fesser.

TRAVERSE JURY.

FIRST WEEK.

Mountpleasant—Abraham Bixler.
Hamiltonban—Henry M. Landis, John M. Reed, Henry Musselman, Robert Watson, Daniel Belsecker.
Butler—Michael Beatrich, Jr., Jacob Mowery, Michael Hoffman.
Reading—Thomas N. Dicks, Stephen Helmer, Edward L. Larch.
Gettysburg—Emanuel Ziegler of J., Joseph S. Gillespie, R. M. Elliott, Jeremiah Culp, Wm. H. Ritzmiller, Dr. John A. Swope.
Latimore—Joel Griest.
Franklin—Wm. Ross, Reuben Vandyke, Jacob Hartman.
Conowago—Geo. Frederick, Joseph Heagy.
Tyrone—Ezra M. Myers, Peter Fidler, of G.
Germany—John Felix.
Mountjoy—Peter Bercaw, James Topper.
Hamilton—Daniel Grumbine.
Union—Jacob Essley, John Ortner, Harman Shane.
Huntington—Alfred Wilt, Jesse Smyers.
Straban—Henry King.

SECOND WEEK.

Germany—Henry Sellers.
Mountpleasant—Benjamin F. Kittinger, Jas. Shanebrook, Amos M. Deatrich.
Hamiltonban—Peter Kready, John Hull, Samuel Culbertson.
Conowago—Jos. Burkee, Samuel Schwartz.
Menallen—Jacob F. Rice, Andrew Brough, Burkhart Wert.
Cumberland—Michael Frey, John Black, George Spangler, George Fiscel.
Straban—David G. Donohue, Jacob Potterff, Daniel Thomas, Geo. Holtz, Wm. Cashman.
Latimore—Michael Stambaugh, Wm. Fickel.
Butler—Daniel March, John Lauver, John Schlosser.
Oxford—F. X. Smith.
Tyrone—Conrad Bream.
Berwick bor.—George Baker.
Franklin—J. H. Plank.
Mountjoy—Silas M. Horner, of James.
Berwick twp.—George Allewelt.
Huntington—Daniel Bricker.
Hamilton—John Snyder.
Gettysburg—H. Jerome Walter, John M. Warner.
Oct. 22. te

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Small Fruits, Hardy Flowering Shrubs, &c.,

Holland Bulbs, (for fall planting,) by mail; Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Snow Drops, &c., also, LILIES in variety, Tuberose, &c., and Hyacinth and Crocus Glasses; LAWN and other Grass Seeds, (for fall planting,) GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, and HORTICULTURAL GOODS.

Send for Price List.

EDW. J. EVANS & CO., Nurserymen and Seedsmen, YORK, PA.
Oct. 15, 1873. 2m

NewspaperARCHIVE®

SPECIAL NOTICES

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

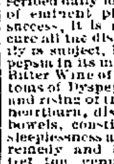
Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. It is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure symptoms of Dyspepsia and loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distentions of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Nov. 5, 1873. 5th and 9th mos.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.



There is no pain which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1,000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. Oct. 15, 1873. 1y

Make Money fast and honorably, $1,000 per day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful, and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only $5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address for particulars JEROME B. HUDSON & CO., Corner Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, New York.

Oct. 22, 1873. 6m

TAPE WORM, TAPE WORM.

Removed in a few hours with harmless Vegetable Medicine. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head, passes. Refer to those afflicted to residents of the city whom I have cured, that had been unsuccessfully treated at the Jefferson Medical College, on tenth street, had taken in vain turpentine, the so-called specifics, and all known remedies. Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia. The doctor has been in business for over twenty-five years, and is perfectly reliable. Call and see. Advice free. Removed tapeworm from a child six years old measuring 20 feet. At his office can be seen specimens, some of them over forty feet in length, which have been removed in less than three hours by taking one dose of his medicine. Dr. Kunkel's treatment is simple, safe and perfectly reliable, and no fee until the worm, with head, passes. Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept. 3, 1873. 1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar St., New York.

August 6, 1873. 3m

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. July 9, 1873. 1y

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND Family Liniment

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by
CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, N. Y.
For sale by all druggists. July 9, 1873. 1y

Children often look Pale and Sick

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

July 9, 1873. 1y

Jury List for Nov. Term.

GRAND JURY.

Oxford—Wm. J. Hines, foreman, Levi Wagner.
Huntington—Jeremiah Bream, Elind Albert, Daniel Bettman, Abraham T. Bream.
Menallen—Stephen Wierman, Elisha Penrose.
Reading—Samuel Heagy, Oliver M. Bushey.
Berwick bor—Joseph Wolf.
Franklin—Daniel Hefles, John McKenrick.
Straban—William Yeatts.
Germany—Alex. Harner.
Liberty—A. Ross Hunter.
Union—Wm. Weikert.
Butler—Wm. Thomas.
York Springs—Howard Myers.
Hamilton—Levi Wheeler.
Cumberland—Raphael Swope.
Hamiltonban—Andrew Marshall.
Gettysburg—J. J. Kerr.
Mountjoy—Emanuel Fesser.

TRAVERSE JURY.

FIRST WEEK.

Mountpleasant—Abraham Bixler.
Hamiltonban—Henry M. Landis, John M. Reed, Henry Musselman, Robert Watson, Daniel Reinecker.
Butler—Michael Deatrich, Jr., Jacob Mowery, Michael Hoffman.
Reading—Thomas N. Dicks, Stephen Heiner, Edward L. Larch.
Gettysburg—Emanuel Ziegler of J., Joseph S. Gillespie, R. M. Elliott, Jeremiah Culp, Wm. H. Kitzmiller, Dr. John A. Swope.
Latimore—Joel Griest.
Franklin—Wm. Ross, Reuben Vandyke, Jacob Hartman.
Conowago—Geo. Frederick Joseph Heagy.
Tyrone—Ezra M. Myers, Peter Fidler, of G.
Germany—John Feltz.
Mountjoy—Peter Berdow, James Topper.
Hamilton—Daniel Grambine.
Union—Jacob Esaley, John Ortner, Harman Shane.
Huntington—Alfred Wilt, Jesse Smyers.
Straban—Henry King.

SECOND WEEK.

Germany—Henry Sellers.
Mountpleasant—Benjamin F. Kittinger, Jas. Shanebrook, Amos M. Deatrich.
Hamiltonban—Peter Kready, John Hull, Samuel Culbertson.
Conowago—Jos. Barker, Samuel Schwartz.
Menallen—Jacob F. Rice, Andrew Brough, Burkhart Wert.
Cumberland—Michael Frey, John Black, George Spangler, George Fiscel.
Straban—David G. Donohue, Jacob Foltorf, Daniel Thomas, Geo. Holtz, Wm Cashman.
Latimore—Michael Stambaugh, Wm. Fickel.
Butler—Daniel March, John Lauver, John Schlosser.
Oxford—F. X. Smith.
Tyrone—Conrad Bream.
Berwick bor.—George Baker.
Franklin—J. H. Plank.
Mountjoy—Silas M. Horner, of James.
Berwick twp.—George Allewelt.
Huntington—Daniel Bricker.
Hamilton—John Snyder.
Gettysburg—H. Jerome Walter, John M. Warner. Oct. 22. te

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Small Fruits, Hardy Flowering Shrubs, &c.,

Holland Bulbs, (for fall planting,) by mail, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Snow Drops, &c., also, LILIES in variety, Tuberose, &c., and Hyacinth and Crocus Glasses; LAWN and other Grass Seeds, (for fall planting,) GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, and **HORTICULTURAL GOODS.**

Send for Price List.

EDW. J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
Oct. 15, 1873. 2m YORK, PA.

Gettysburg Compiler.

MORE EXTRAVAGANCE.—Mr. Spinner coolly recommends an increase of taxation, in order, as he says, that the debt may continue to be paid off as rapidly as heretofore. This is all pretext. The real object is to keep up extravagant appropriations, so that the stealings may be as large as usual. For proof read the following from the Philadelphia *Press* of Friday:

DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES INCREASED.—The estimates of the war department for the next fiscal year are unusually large. The actual expenses of the department for 1872 were $35,000,000; in 1873 they increase to $40,000,000. The estimates for the present year are $56,320,000; $3,000,000 of this is for the Engineer's department, and $1,400,000 for army fortifications. The expenses of the Indian bureau promise to be greater next year, judging from the estimates, than they have been for several years past. The estimates last year were $5,000,000; for the next fiscal year they are nearly $7,000,000. There is no good reason given thus far for this heavy increase in the expenses of the bureau.

THE Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. 4w

MARKET REPORTS.

GETTYSBURG.

Flour	6 00
Rye Flour	4 40
Red Wheat	1 30
Corn	50
Rye	60
Oats	35
Hay	8 00 @ 10 00
Flax-seed	1 50
Timothy-seed	3 50
Clover-seed	4 50
Buckwheat	60

BALTIMORE.

Flour	6 00 @ 7 25
Wheat	1 40 @ 1 76
Rye	80 @ 1 00
Corn	60 @ 65
Oats	47 @ 52
Hogs ℔ hund	6 00 @ 6 75
Beef Cattle ℔ hund	7 00 @ 14 25
Hay	30 00 @ 37 00

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. S. Vandeve, Mr. JOHN M. WARNER to Miss ANNIE M. BREAM, both of Gettysburg, Pa.

DIED.

On the 11th inst., in Gettysburg, at the residence of her son-in-law, D. A. Buehler, Esq., Mrs. JANE G. FREEMAN, aged 72 years 3 months and 29 days.

On Sunday evening last, in this place, Mrs. HANNAH KITZMILLER, aged 71 years 8 months and 8 days.

On the 12th inst., at New Salem, Mrs. LAVINA BECK, wife of G. J. Beck, aged 37 years 7 months and 30 days.

In Bendersville, on Saturday morning, October 18th, Mrs. SIDNEY CAROLINE, wife of William C. Beck, aged 46 years 6 months and 22 days.

On the 12th inst., near Carlisle, Mr. HENRY F. FEITH, son of Peter Feth, of Menallen township, this county, aged 21 years 8 months and 5 days.

On the 7th inst., in Tyrone twp., NICHOLAS GUISE, aged 88 years 9 months and 16 days.

$5 Reward!

THE undersigned will pay FIVE DOLLARS for such information as will secure the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who recently trespassed on his Vineyard, near Gettysburg, by tearing down a portion of the wall of the terrace, &c.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass on the grounds connected with his Vineyard, by hunting, gunning, trapping or otherwise. All offenders will hereafter be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Nov. 10, 3t ROBERT SHEADS.

FOR SALE.

I will sell the whole of my

Farm No. 6, 231 Acres,

two miles west from Gettysburg, or I will divide it, and sell all that part west of the Run, say 120 to 130 acres, 25 acres of which are in timber, together with the buildings, a beautiful residence and farm in a high state of cultivation.

Nov. 19, 1873. 7w GEO. ARNOLD.

Administrator's Notice.

MICHAEL LEVENSTINE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Levenstine, late of Mountpleasant twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD LEVENSTINE,
Nov. 19, 1873. 6t* Administrator.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG, have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. clear of all U. S. Taxes, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.

H. S. BENNER,
Nov. 12, 1873. 3t Cashier

FOR SALE.

One Stationary Engine and Boiler,

Eight to ten-horse power, engine cylinder 8 inches in diameter, 16 inch stroke—diameter of fly-wheel 5 feet, 12 inch face. Will be sold cheap, as the owners have no further use for it. Apply to D. F. Ingram, Superintendent Conowago Paper Company's Mills, Arendtsville, Pa., or to

E. W. STAHLE, President.
July 2, 1873. tf

NEW BUSINESS.

Upholstering and Trimming.

WILLIAM E. CULP has opened an establishment opposite Ziegler & Holtzworth's Livery Stable, in Washington street, for COVERING SOFAS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. Upholstering in all its branches.

He also continues his old business of Trimming

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,

and solicits from the public their patronage. Charges moderate.

WILLIAM E. CULP.
Gettysburg, Dec. 15, 1868.

Instantaneous Relief and Sound, Refreshing Sleep Guaranteed by using my

INSTANT RELIEF FOR THE ASTHMA.

It acts instantly, relieving the paroxism immediately, and enabling the patient to lie down and sleep. I suffered from this disease twelve years, but suffer no more, and work and sleep as well as any one. Warranted to relieve in the worst case. Sent by mail on receipt of price, one dollar per box; ask your Druggist for it. CHAS. B. HURST, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. [April 1873. 1y

DIAMOND SPECTACLES.

TRADE ◆ MARK.

These Spectacles are manufactured from "MINUTE CRYSTAL PEBBLES," melted together and are called DIAMOND, on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

It is well known that spectacles cut from Brazilian or Scotch pebbles are very injurious to the eye, because of their polarizing light.

Having been tested with the polariscope, the diamond lenses have been found to admit fifteen per cent. less heated rays than any other pebble.

They are ground with great scientific accuracy, are free from chromatic aberrations, and produce a brightness and distinctness of vision not before attained in spectacles.

Manufactured by the SPENCER OPTICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, New York.

A. R. FEISTEL, Jeweler and Optician, is Sole Agent for Gettysburg, Pa., from whom they can be obtained. No peddlers employed. Do not buy a pair unless you see the trade mark. [April 10, 1873. 1y

Jesse D. Keller,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Post Office, Hanover, York county, Penn'a. Surveys made in any part of this and adjacent counties.

Dec. 3, 1869. tf

WILLIAM CHRITZMAN,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Carpenter & Contractor.

Having removed to my new Shop

On Washington Street, between Middle and Chambersburg Streets,

and introduced Steam Power, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best material, and as neatly and cheaply as it can be done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced hands always in readiness and work executed with promptness and dispatch.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

April 16, 1869. tf

NOTES, of the different descriptions—promissory, exemption, stay, &c.—on good paper, bound and in sheets, always for sale, cheap, at the GETTYSBURG COMPILER office.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10th, 1873, the undersigned, Assignee of WILLIAM WIBLE and WIFE, will sell at Public Sale, at the residence of said assignors, in Straban township, Adams county, on the Harrisburg road, 2 miles from Gettysburg, the following valuable personal property, viz:

ONE ENGLISH CLYDESDALE BAY STALLION, seven years old, 17 hands high, and weighing about 1,600 lbs. This is considered one of the best draught horses ever brought into the county, and pronounced by good judges one of the best in the State. Two Head of Horses, one a very fine horse, heavy draught, weighing about 1,400 lbs., 7 years old, and will work wherever hitched; the other a mare with foal; 1 Colt, about six months old; 6 very fine Young Cows, crossed with Ayrshire, and full bred Durham Bull, a number of young Heifers, several very fine Sheep, Leicester crossed with Cotswold; 1 large Grain Separator, with Mounted Ten-horse Power, will thresh from 600 to 1,000 bushels of grain in a day, is one of the best in the county; 1 Thresher and Separating Attachment, with Straw Carrier and Horse Power, all complete; 1 Clover Separator and Cleaner, manufactured at Ashland, Ohio, has been run but one season, will clean from 10 to 30 bushels of seed a day, and for doing work has no superior; 1 Broad-tread Wagon, with large Lime Bed, 1 Buggy, 1 Carriage, 1 Sulky, 1 Spring Wagon, Ploughs and Harrows, Corn Forks, Double Shovel Ploughs, 2 Corn Shellers, Corn Planter, Land Roller, Hay Carriages, Wood Ladders, large Sled, with Horse Gears, Breechbands, Front Gears, One-horse Harness, Collars, Bridles and Halters, Fly-nets, Riding Saddle, Forks, Pick, Mattock and Shovels; 1 Ten-plate Stove, Sofa, Bedsteads; Grain in the Ground, Wheat and Rye, together with Hay and Straw, a lot of Paving Brick, and other articles not mentioned.

At the same time and place will be sold the interest of said William Wible, under the will of Rev. John Wible, deceased, in

TWO TRACTS OF LAND, containing 12 Acres, more or less, with the improvements, situate in Straban township aforesaid, and now now occupied by Mrs. E. Wible. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by HENRY A. PICKING,

Nov. 19, 1873. ts Assignee.

HUBER'S

DRUG & BOOK STORE,

Baltimore St., Gettysburg, Pa.,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Fine Soaps, Brushes,

CHOICE PERFUMERY,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical purposes only.

Also, BOOKS, PAPER, INK, PENS, ENVELOPES, &C.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Dealers supplied at wholesale city prices.

FORNEY'S

Horse & Cattle Powders,

WARRANTED.

Nov. 19, 1873. tf

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to trespass on the lands of the undersigned, in Straban township, and those who disregard this notice must abide with the consequences. In addition, hunting on Sunday is subject to a fine of twenty-five dollars.

Daniel H. Benner,	John Bender,
Ephraim Deardorff,	Adam Stallsmith,
Lewis Krichton,	Jacob Lott,
William Spangler,	Samuel E. Yeagy,
George Trostle,	John Forsyth,
Ephraim Howard,	Henry Herbst,
Alfred F. Shriver,	Henry Monfort,
John H. Eckert,	John Eckert,
Daniel Spangler,	George Wolf,
Christian Benner,	Nov. 12. 3t*

Notice to Trespassers.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons not to trespass on the premises of the subscribers, at any time hereafter, for the purpose of fishing or hunting in any way whatever.

John Shank,	Wm. C. Seabrooks,
Joseph Zimmerman,	George H. Krise,
Emanuel Overholtzer,	John Baker,
Mary Overholtzer,	A. F. White,
Michael Slaybaugh,	Jacob Eiker,
S. W. Clark,	Mary Reid,
James Conner,	Geo. M. Patterson,
L. A. Overholtzer,	John A. Linn,
I. P. McDivit,	Abraham Herring,
David C. Kriss,	Wm. S. Baker,
Frederick C. Nindel,	Henry Heagey,
D. Henry Rebman,	Henry Bunn,
John Nunnemaker,	John Z. Welty,
Samuel Kriss,	John Eiker,
Catharine Plank,	A. Ross Hunter,
T. A. Ferguson,	John Hoover,
David Martin,	W. Ross White.

Nov. 5. 3t

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to trespass on the lands of the undersigned, in Huntington township, by gunning or hunting with dogs, trapping, fishing or otherwise. All persons trespassing as aforesaid, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

David T. Howe,	Benjamin Shelly,
John Stitzel,	E. F. Lishy,
Isaac Howe,	P. B. Gochnauer,
J. E. Lens,	B. F. Weaver,
John Kunuh,	John Howe,
Wm. E. Lishy,	Samuel Welcome,
Andrew Hartman,	Sebastian Stitzel,

Nov. 5. 3t

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

A Public Meeting

WILL be held in Gettysburg, at the Court-House, on MONDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock to consider the important changes proposed in the new Constitution.

Addresses may be expected from Delegates, Hons. Thomas E. Cochran, Wm. McClean, and others.

All citizens interested in the public welfare are urged to attend.

An election of far more importance than an ordinary one is to take place on the 16th of December next. Nov. 12, 1873.

For Sale or Rent.

THE HOME PROPERTY of the late Dr. STUDY, deceased, in Gettysburg—a large Two story Brick DWELLING HOUSE and Back-building, good Barn, plenty of outbuildings, and excellent water and fruit, with FIVE ACRES OF THE BEST LAND—is offered for sale.

Also the FARM near Round-Top, in Cumberland township—76 Acres, with all necessary improvements, and due proportions of timber and meadow.

If not sold by the 1st of December, these properties will be for rent. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD MENCHEY, One of the Agents for the Heirs.

Gettysburg, Oct. 8, 1873. 8w

Mother Noble's

HEALING SYRUP.

THIS valuable article, which has been pronounced "the most extraordinary discovery in Medicine," and "a blessing to the human family," is now offered to the public with a positive guaranty of cure. The proprietor, an eminent New York physician, authorizes me as his agent, to recommend it with entire confidence to the afflicted. A full supply constantly on hand at the New Oxford Drug Store.

T. Y. S. QUIGLEY, Ag't.

A full supply of SUPERIOR DYE STUFFS AND DRUGS generally, constantly on hand. Sept. 10, 1873. 3m

Administrators' Notice.

JACOB BROUGH'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Brough, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, they hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them immediately for settlement, as they desire to settle up the said estate as soon as possible, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

EMANUEL BROUGH,
MICHAEL STAMBAUGH,
Nov. 12, 1873. 6t Administrators.

The first-named Administrator resides in York Springs borough and the last-named in said Latimore township.

LICENSES.

THE following applications for Restaurant Licenses have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of NOVEMBER inst.:

RESTAURANT.

Conrad Fuchs, Conowago twp.
Catharine Hoffman, Gettysburg.
Wm. Harbaugh, Hamiltonban twp.

ROBERT McCLEAF,
Nov. 12, 1873. td Clerk of Courts.

Administrator's Notice.

THOMAS H. RICHARDS' ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas H. Richards, late of the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EDW'D. S. REILY,
Nov. 12, 1873. 6t Administrator.

Cemetery Removals.

BEING the Keeper, the undersigned is authorized to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, and hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, 1860. Keeper of the Cemetery

Notice to Trespassers.

THE undersigned hereby warns all persons against trespassing on her farm, in Straban township, Adams county, either by hunting, gunning or otherwise. The law will be enforced against all who disregard this notice.

Nov. 12, 1873. 3t MARY GROVE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 25th day of NOVEMBER, 1873, the undersigned, Assignee of WM. WIBLE and WIFE, under Deed of Voluntary Assignment for benefit of creditors, will offer at Public Sale, on the first mentioned tract, the following valuable real estate, viz:

No. 1, THE HOME FARM, situate in Straban township, Adams county, Pa., on the State Road from Gettysburg to Harrisburg, about 2 miles from Gettysburg, containing 104 ACRES and 11 PERCHES of prime land in a high state of cultivation, having been all thoroughly limed. The improvements consist of a large new Three-story BRICK DWELLING, of modern style, capacious and convenient, with slate roof, Veranda, Bay-windows, &c.; Brick Back-building, with slate roof; a well of water at the door; large Bank Barn, and all necessary out-buildings, with a well of water at the barn yard; a thriving young orchard of choice fruit.—About 25 acres are in good Timber, with a full proportion of Meadow. The farm is under good fencing, mostly post and rail. It is one of the best farms in Adams county.

No. 2, 109 ACRES 130 PERCHES, adjoining No. 1, also in a good state of cultivation, and improved with a Two-story WEATHER-BOARDED DWELLING, Bank Barn, and necessary out-buildings, with water convenient to dwelling. There is a fair proportion of Timber and Meadow.

The above farms are so situated that, if desired by purchasers, the division lines can be changed to give to each about 130 acres.

No. 3, A TIMBER LOT, containing 8 Acres, 128 Perches, situate in Menallen township, adjoining lands of Jacob Raffensperger, J. Schlosser, and others, a few miles northwest of Arendtsville. The lot is well covered with thriving Chestnut Timber, and is easy of access.

Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by calling on Mr. Wible, residing on tract No. 1.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by HENRY A. PICKING,

Nov. 5, 1873. ts Assignee.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1873, the undersigned, intending to remove to North Carolina, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Cumberland township, Adams county, about 2 miles east of Greenmount and 1 mile northwest of Horner's mill, the following valuable personal property, viz:

TWO HEAD OF WORK HORSES, will work wherever hitched, 3 good Milch Cows, one will be fresh about time of sale, 9 Chester White Shoats, 1 Two-horse Wagon, Hay Carriage, Rockaway Buggy, good as new, Buggy Harness, good as new, Side Saddle, good as new, Horse Gears, 1 Hess Plough, for two or three horses, Harrow, Double Shovel Plough, 2 Two-horse Sleds, large Grindstone, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Scythe and Snath, good Grain Cradle, a lot of Old Iron; also Household and Kitchen furniture, consisting in part of Bedsteads, Corner Cupboard, 2 large Dining Tables, Wash Stand, Sink, Milk Cupboard, 2 sets of Chairs, 3 Rocking Chairs, Rocking Cradle, Ten-plate Stove and Pipe, 2 Meat Barrels, Cider Barrels, Swill Barrel, lot of Tubs, large Meat Bench, Crockery-ware and Tin-ware, a lot of Sweet and Irish Potatoes, a lot of Cabbage, Red Beets, and a variety of other articles not herein mentioned.

TERMS: All sums under five dollars cash; and on all sums of five dollars and upwards a credit of nine months will be given, on notes with approved security, or for cash on this credit a discount of 6 per cent. will be allowed.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given by

JOSHUA T. BROWN.
Nov. 12. ts OLIVER F. CURRENS, Auct.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of NOVEMBER, 1873, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, the following real estate, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., fronting 30 feet on Baltimore street and 32 on High street, adjoining lot of Mrs. Tuttle; improved with a Two-story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, and Frame Shop, Stable, Brick Smoke-house and other out-buildings, an excellent well of water under cover, Cistern and choice Fruit Trees.—Seized and taken in execution as the real estate of JOHN F. McCREARY.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF GROUND, 60 feet front by 225 feet deep, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lots of Eden Devan and others, and fronting on Long Lane, improved with a one-story Frame DWELLING HOUSE.—Seized and taken in execution as the real estate of JESSE NELSON.

JAMES HERSH, Sheriff.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
Nov. 5, 1873. ts

VALUABLE FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale their fine Morgan County Farm, situated on Sleepy Creek, five miles east of Berkeley Springs, and five miles from the B. & O. R. R., at Sleepy Creek Station, on a general thoroughfare.

The improvements are: Two Two-story LOG DWELLINGS, one double and one single, a SAW-MILL in fine running order, with BARNS and other necessary out-buildings, all in good repair.

The Farm contains about 450 ACRES, 75 Acres of which is prime bottom, 225 Acres being good second bottom, the balance being covered with good Timber; the whole property is well watered and drained, and is convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing property will do well to apply at once, as the subscribers are determined to SELL at an early day, and at low figures, for CASH.

Those desiring further information and to view the premises can be accommodated by addressing or calling on the undersigned residing thereon.

CONRAD ECKERD,
SAMUEL ECKERD,
Berkeley Springs, Morgan co., W. Va.
Aug. 27, 1873. 3m

VALUABLE FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE FARM of the late DAVID SCHRIVER, deceased, in Straban township, Adams county, 5 miles north of Gettysburg, is offered at Private Sale. It contains 180 ACRES, more or less—the land of good quality, in productive condition, and under good fencing; has full proportions of woodland and meadow. The improvements consist of a Two-story Weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE, with Back-building, Bank Barn with Sheds, two Wagon Sheds, Carriage House, Smoke House, &c., with large Apple Orchard, and other fruit, and never-failing water in abundance. For further particulars, apply to JEREMIAH SCHRIVER,

Sept. 24, 1873. 2m* Agent for the Heirs.

PRIME OYSTERS!

JOHN GRUEL,

CHAMBERSBURG St., GETTYSBURG, PA.

next door to Eagle Hotel,

HAS re-opened his Oyster Saloon, and is prepared to supply the very

Best Oysters

the market affords, served up in all styles to customers, and orders for Families or Parties promptly filled. Having special accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, and determined to please, he invites his friends to give him a call.

Also, all kinds of Confections, Nuts, Fruits, Cakes, &c. ICE CREAM furnished to families and parties on reasonable terms.

Nov. 12, 1873. tf

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in said District, and JOSEPH J. KUHN, and ROBERT McCURDY, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th of Aug., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on MONDAY, the 24th of NOV., 1873—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and the Constables within the said county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are then or shall be in the Jail of said county of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES HERSH, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 12, 1873. tc

THE HOME

AND

HOME SHUTTLE

Sewing Machines

Are first-class "Lock Stitch" machines, and offered at from $25 to $125, according to style. The agents of these machines do not wish to establish their merits by detracting from the merits of any other machine. They are content to have them brought in competition with any machine in the market, and, let a discriminating public judge as to their respective merits. The machines can be seen at Miss FOSTER'S, on corner of Washington and High streets, Gettysburg, and any person desiring a trial of them can leave the name and place with her, or address NOAH LOTT, Seven Stars, Adams county, or AARON HEAGY, New Oxford, Adams county, who are travelling agents for the county.

TERMS CASH, or from three to six months credit, with an addition of 3 per cent.

Oct. 8, 1873. tf

Executor's Notice.

DR. HENRY S. HUBER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Dr. Henry S. Huber, late of the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN M. HUBER,
Nov. 5, 1873. 6t Executor.

New Advertisements.

[DAUCHEY & CO.]

A 48 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Money Making books sent on receipt of stamp; including the latest and best books for agents. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

KOAINT, KUEER & KURIOUS

is the valuable book we give to all. Full of facts, figures and fun, 64 pages, 50 pictures. Mailed for two stamps. Address G. BLACKIE & CO., 746 Broadway, N. Y.

STAR ON PLATFORM

Silver Lustre, Highly Ornamental. A perfect protector to put under Stoves. Ask your dealer for it. Circulars sent free. Address STAR PLATFORM, 80 Beekman St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER

OF THE UNITED STATES:

Showing the gigantic results of the FIRST 100 YEARS of the REPUBLIC. A book everybody wants. Send for circular. Address, ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 518 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and all Throat Diseases,

USE

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

Put up only in BLUE boxes.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists.

Elegant in Design—Faultless in Fit.
"DOMESTIC"

Paper Fashions.

AGENTS WANTED.

Send for Catalogue, DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., New York.

Write for Large Illustrated Price List. Address,

Great Western GUN WORKS,

No. 179 Smithfield St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle. Large discount to Dealers or Clubs. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

$20 SAVED!

To meet the urgent demand of the times the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., have determined to

REDUCE PRICES,

and will hereafter sell their $65 Machine for $45, and other styles in proportion.

THE FLORENCE

is the only Sewing Machine that feeds the work backward and forward, or to right and left, as the purchaser may prefer. It has been greatly IMPROVED AND SIMPLIFIED, and is far better than any other machine in the market.

IT IS NOW THE CHEAPEST.

Florence, Mass., Nov 1, '73. Agents wanted.

DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT.

OR

Golden Medical DISCOVERY

cures all Humors from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch or Pimple. From two to six bottles are warranted to cure Salt Rheum or Tetter, Pimples on Face, Boils, Erysipelas and Liver Complaint. Six to twelve bottles warranted to cure Scrofulous Swellings and Sores and all Skin and Blood Diseases. By its wonderful Pectoral properties it will cure the most severe recent or lingering Cough in half the time required by any other medicine, and is perfectly safe, loosening cough, soothing irritation, and relieving soreness. Sold by all Druggists. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

cures by its mild, healing properties, to which the disease yields when the system has been put in perfect order with

Doctor Pierce's

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY,

which should be taken earnestly to correct blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically upon the diseased glands of the nose and its chambers. Catarrh Remedy should be applied with Dr. PIERCE'S NASAL DOUCHE, with which medicine can be carried high up and perfectly applied to all parts of passages and chambers in which sores and ulcers exist, and from which discharge proceeds. So successful has this course of treatment proven, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of "Cold in Head" or Catarrh which he cannot cure. The two medicines with Instrument, for $2, by all druggists.

SAMPLES sent by mail for 50c. that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y.

$3 Brings you free by mail the very best 'ELASTIC TRUSS.' Write at once to POMEROY & CO., 744 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MAGIC COMB Sent by mail to any one for $1.00. Will change any colored hair to a permanent black or brown and contains no poison. Trade supplied at low rates. Address, MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL!

T. S. Arthur's last and greatest work, CASE ADRIFT, is selling by thousands notwithstanding the times. It is intensely interesting and is low in price, thus having many advantages over high priced and heavy books. A life of the Author presented to every subscriber. An agent who had never sold a book before cleared $100 last week. Discounts to suit the times. Circulars free. J. D. STODDART & CO., Pub., 720 Sansom St., Phila.

"CAMPHORINE"

The Great Discovery of the Age for the relief and cure of Rheumatism, chronic and acute, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in Chest, Back, or Limbs, Stiff Joints, Strains, Glandular Swellings, Inflammation, Neuralgia, Bunions, Catarrh, &c. Will not grease or stain the most delicate fabric, which makes it a luxury in every family. Try it and be convinced of its great merit. Price, 25 cents per bottle. REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor, 301 Greenwich street, N. Y.

THE Highest Medical Authorities of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is

JURUBEBA.

It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses the vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the liver and spleen. Price $1 a bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., N. Y.

"A New Thing under the Sun."

Sixteen Oil Paintings in a Book!

Never before was such an idea attempted for book-illustration; every one who has seen it pronounces it SUPERB. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's latest work,

Woman in Sacred History,

is a series of narrative sketches, drawn from Scriptural, historical, and legendary sources, illustrated with sixteen choice Oil Chromos, after paintings by the most celebrated artists of the world, giving a rich and magnificent variety of Oriental costume and beauty. Mrs Stowe in her charming style has written a book full of interest, and without a dull page in it, which even if not illustrated would sell rapidly; but the

BRILLIANT OIL PICTURES

make it one of the most unique, original and remarkable books ever offered. The pictures if published separately, would readily sell for $2 each—or $32, while the entire book, with the sixteen pictures, together with sumptuous bindings of the volume, can be had for one-fifth of that amount. The book is making a tremendous

SENSATION AMONG AGENTS

and salesmen, because it is so absolutely new and "has money in it." To get pleasant work and good pay, send for terms, circulars, &c., to J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, or Cincinnati.

Nov. 12, 1873. 4t

BUGGIES-CARRIAGES.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to build

Falling-Top, Standing-Top, and Trotting BUGGIES,

CARRIAGES, JAGGERS, &c.,

of different styles—all of No. 1 material and workmanship. No care or expense is saved in making work tasteful and durable—always up with the times, and satisfactory in price as well as character. Finished work on hand, and orders solicited.

Repairing

attended to promptly and in the best manner.

Establishment in East Middle St., Gettysburg, one square and a half east of the Court-house. Call and see for yourselves.

April 17, 1873. tf JACOB TROXEL.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that WM. WIBLE and ROSANNA E., his wife, of Straban twp., Adams county, Pa., by a deed of voluntary assignment, have conveyed their estate to the undersigned, residing in the same township, for the benefit of creditors.—And as the Assignee purposes converting the property and settling his account as speedily as may be, compatible with the interests of the creditors, he desires the creditors to hand in their claims at once and those who are indebted to said Wm. Wible, to make payment immediately.

HENRY A. PICKING,
Nov. 5, 1873. 6t Assignee.

Executor's Notice.

SOLOMON ALLEWELT'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Solomon Allewelt, late of Berwick township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. ALLEWELT,
Nov. 5, 1873. 6t Executor.

J. L. SCHICK

HAS RECEIVED

THE LATEST STYLES

OF

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS!

ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF

Notions, Perfumery, &c.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

THE LOWEST PRICES!

GIVE US A CALL.

Nov. 12, 1873. tf

MORE NEW GOODS!

AT

REBERT & BUSHMAN'S,

Centre Square.

JUST RECEIVED,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Latest Styles, in great variety; also,

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR;

DOMESTICS, CARPETING;

all kinds of Dry Goods.

UNDERTAKER'S SUPPLIES,

&C., &C., &C., &C.

All Cheap. Call in and see.

Gettysburg, Nov. 12, 1873. tf

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES,

OF ALL KINDS.

The neatest and most approved styles

TIN, SHEET-IRON AND HOLLOW WARE.

COAL AND LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

C.H. BUEHLER'S Ware Rooms,

CORNER OF CARLISLE & RAIL-ROAD STREETS,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

CALL AND EXAMINE!

January 19, 1872. tf

ANOTHER BAKERY!

THE undersigned has opened a Bakery at the corner of Washington and High streets, Gettysburg, and invites the public's patronage.

FRESH BREAD.

ROLLS, TWIST,
CAKES, PRETZELS, &C.,

EVERY DAY.

By using the best of flour and other materials, and doing his work well, he hopes to give satisfaction in every case. Call at or send your orders to the Bakery, corner of Washington and High streets, opposite the Female Institute and Power's Granite Yard.

CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN.

April 17, 1868. tf

WHEAT WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for GOOD WHEAT, at "GLENWOOD MILLS," (formerly Mellhanny's,) on Marsh Creek, in Highland township, Adams county.

GEORGE GINGELL.

Dec. 18, 1868. tf

REPORT

OF the condition of "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG," at the close of business, Sept. 12th, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$110,072 76
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	57,572 05
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	1,688 56
Due from other National Banks	351 08
Due from other Banks and Bankers	1,379 00
Other Real Estate	8,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	700 00
Current Expenses	273 45
Taxes Paid	708 10
Cash Items (including Stamps)	681 00
Bills of National Banks	36,103 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickles)	100 90
Legal Tender Notes	5,000 00
	$330,242 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	8,570 30
Discount	1,310 83
Exchange	120 55
Profit and Loss	1,500 41
National Bank Circulation outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits	158,101 59
Due to National Banks	335 23
Due to other Banks and Bankers	202 11
Dividends Unclaimed	50 40
	$330,242 72

I, H. S. BENNER, Cashier of "The First National Bank of Gettysburg," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. S. BENNER,

State of Pennsylvania, county of Adams, ss. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 22d day of Oct., 1873. A. J. COVER, J. P.

Correct—Attest:

DANIEL CULP,
GEORGE THRONE, } Directors.
SAMUEL KOSER,

Nov. 5, 1873. 3t

Tax Notice.

THE COLLECTORS of State and County Taxes for 1872 and previous years are hereby notified to make settlement and full payment of their respective Duplicates on or before the 1st of DECEMBER NEXT.

The Collectors for 1873 are requested to collect diligently, and pay over all monies in their hands by the coming November Court.

Tax-payers are informed that all taxes for the present year are now due and collectable, and that they will be expected to make payment to the Collectors without delay.

FRANCIS WILL,
J. E. SMITH,
J. H. MYERS,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. J. MYERS, Clerk.
Oct. 15, 1873.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

At Private Sale.

No. 1. I offer for sale the large and commodious

DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT,

I now occupy, on the southwest corner of the Diamond, in the borough of Gettysburg, in which the First National Bank is kept.

No. 2. TWO BRICK HOUSES, and Lot, situate on Baltimore street, known as Paxton's property.

No. 3. A WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE, and Lot, on Chambersburg street, known as McCullough's.

ALSO,

No. 4. PINE HILL MILLS, with 15 ACRES OF LAND, on the head waters of the Monocacy, one mile south from Harney, Carroll county, Md., heavy water power; all in good running order.

No. 5. WALNUT GROVE MILLS, with 60 ACRES OF LAND, mostly meadow bottom; all in complete running order; one mile south from Abbottstown, on the turnpike to Hanover. It is said there is IRON ORE upon the premises.

ALSO,

No. 6. A VERY DESIRABLE FARM, 2 miles west from Gettysburg, containing 231 ACRES, 25 acres of which is Timber; mostly limed, buildings superior, two wells of water in the yard and spring in the cellar.

No. 7. AN EXCELLENT FARM, containing 137 ACRES, 6 miles south from Gettysburg, on the banks of rock creek; buildings good, and land in a good state of cultivation.

No. 8. A VERY DESIRABLE LITTLE FARM, containing 15 ACRES of land, in a high state of cultivation, all once limed; large cistern and well of water at the door; 4 miles east from Gettysburg, on the Bonaughtown road; excellent buildings.

No. 9. A SMALL FARM, containing 11 ACRES OF LAND, being a part of the late Wm. Young's farm, in Mountjoy township.

No. 10. 30 ACRES OF WOODLAND, half hickory, in Highland township, near Gingell's Mill.

No. 11. 30 ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Sandoe's Mill property, in Freedom township.

ALSO,

No. 12. ONE THOUSAND AND EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND in the State of Iowa.

No. 13. TWELVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND in the State of Missouri.

No. 14. 160 ACRES OF LAND in Dixon county, Nebraska. GEO. ARNOLD.

References, Geo. Ourst & Son, Baltimore.

Sept. 21, 1873.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale, his DESIRABLE PROPERTY, in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, 1½ miles southeast of Fairfield, adjoining lands of John Waugh on the south, William Culp's heirs on the west, James Marshall on the north and Joseph Kittinger on the east, containing 33 ACRES. The improvements are a Log DWELLING HOUSE, with two porches the whole length of the building; the house was covered last summer; it has 6 rooms and a kitchen; there is a Log Barn, Hog Pen, Corn Crib, &c.; a never-failing well at the door, with a pump in it. Also an excellent Apple Orchard of 80 or 90 trees, choice fruit, with a Peach Orchard of over 160 trees; Cherries, Pears and Grapes.—There are about 8 Acres Woodland, heavily timbered. For further information call on the subscriber, residing thereon.

GEORGE HILL.

Sept. 3, 1873. 3m*

J. C. Zouck & Son,

REAL ESTATE

And Collection Agents,

NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

HAVE for sale or exchange, Farms, Mills, Foundries, Machine Shops, Tavern Stands, Country Seats, Store Stands, Town Houses and Town Lots.

Special attention given to selling real estate at public sale.

Persons wishing to purchase as well as sell property, will find it to their advantage to call at our office or apply by letter.

Rents and interest, moneys, and all other claims, collected and prompt return made.

July 24, 1873. 6m

VALUABLE SMALL FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

SITUATED in Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., on the Pike leading from Gettysburg to Littlestown, 1 mile east of Two Taverns, the FARM adjoining John Sheeley, Jacob Stregley and others, and containing 58 ACRES, more or less, 5 clear, 4 in Timber, the land well limed and under good fencing. The improvements are a Two-story Log WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE with Stone Kitchen, good Barn, Hog Pens, Carriage House, Corn Crib, Smoke House, Wash House, two wells of good water, one at the House, and one at the Barn, with pump, Fruit of all kinds.

For further information call on or address the undersigned on the premises.

GEORGE KEITLE.

Oct 8, 1873. 2m*

FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned offers at private sale, his FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, in GETTYSBURG, Pa. There are TWO FULL LOTS OF GROUND, with a FRAME BUILDING 45 by 100 feet, with STEAM ENGINE and fixtures, a good Engine Lathe, Drill Stock, Bolt Cutter, and other machinery, two Tread Lathes, one for turning wood and the other for drilling iron, a good set of Blacksmith Tools and two Smith Fires; a great variety of PATTERNS, such as are needed in a country foundry and machine shop, viz: Three different sizes of patterns for triple geared Horse Powers, two sets beveled geared Horse Power patterns, some ten sets of Wood Stove and eight sets of Coal stove patterns, some eight different Plough patterns at present used; and Machine and Mill patterns, such as Gudgeons, Saw-mill Crank and Crank Wheel; eight different patterns for Iron Railing, and a great variety of other patterns, and flasks, such as are needed by a country machine shop to accommodate all customers, too numerous to mention.

Here is a chance seldom offered to the public. The property will be sold at a very reasonable price—everything as it stands, or otherwise, if desired. Possession given when desired. It is within fifty yards of the Railroad, and would make an excellent location for CAR BUILDING, as oak and other lumber is plenty.

DAVID STERNER.

Oct. 1, 1873. tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the property lately occupied by him, on Chambersburg street, near West street, Gettysburg: A HALF LOT OF GROUND, improved with a Two-story Log Weatherboarded HOUSE, Back-building, and all necessary out-buildings, a well of good water at the door, and a variety of Fruit Trees.

He also offers at Private Sale his FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

DAVID STERNER.

Sept 22, 1873. tf

LEATHER STORE!

Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Findings.

THE undersigned continues to deal in Leather and Findings, at his store, on BALTIMORE STREET, GETTYSBURG, a few doors south of the Court-house, and offers a choice variety of goods in his line.

Sole Leather,

of the different grades, Harness Leather, Upper, Kip, and Calf Skins, French and home-tanned, Morocco, Sheep Skins, Linings, Belting, &c., always to be had, with PEGS, of every size, SPARROW-BILLS, Iron, steel and copper, different sizes, Wax, Lasts, Inks, Varnishes, all the best Threads, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools generally. The stock is kept full by frequent purchases, and as everything is bought for cash he sells at shortest profits possible FOR CASH. All persons throughout the county needing anything in his line will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

The highest prices in cash paid for GREEN HIDES, either at the Store, or at the Tannery (formerly Winebrenner's.)

HENRY J. BRINKERHOFF.

April 3, 1872. tf

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.

[Established 1851.]

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

L. D. SINE'S TWENTIETH

Grand ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION!

To be drawn Thursday, January 1st, 1874.

$200,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

Grand Capital Prize,

$20,000 IN GREENBACKS!

One Grand Cash Prize,

$10,000 IN GREENBACKS!

One cash prize of $5,000 in greenbacks!

One Prize $3,000 } EACH IN GREENBACKS!
Six Prizes $1,000 }
Ten Prizes $500 }

2500 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all,) worth from $20 to $300.*

Coin Silver Vest Chains, Solid and double-plated Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts, 25,000. Tickets limited to 100,000.

Agents wanted to sell tickets to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. Fifth St. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Nov. 19, 1873. 6w

NEW GOODS

All the Latest Styles!

JUST RECEIVED BY

Griest & Bowers,

YORK SPRINGS, Adams county, Pa

CALL AND SEE THE GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED.

May 22, 1873. tf

NEW GOODS

AT

Great Inducements for Cash

AT THE

CHEAP STORE

OF

Wolford & Hartman

IN

YORK SPRINGS, Adams county, Pa.

May 8, 1873. tf

COOKING STOVES,

PARLOR STOVES,

Office Stoves,

SHOP STOVES,

STOVES OF ALL KINDS,

AT

S. G. COOK'S,

No. 15 York Street, GETTYSBURG, opposite Ramer's Hotel. Also,

TIN-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

at prices to suit the times.

Oct. 22, 1873. 6m

If You Want New

TEN-PLATE STOVES,

SECOND-HAND COOK STOVES, COAL STOVES, POTS, PANS, AND KETTLES, ALL IN GOOD ORDER, GO TO

DAVID STERNER,

At the Gettysburg Foundry.

Nov. 5, 1873. 2m*

FARMERS!

Look Here!

BIGHAM'S WARE-HOUSE RE-OPENED

BY

Geo. F. Kalbfleisch.

He intends to buy and sell all kinds of

Country Produce, for Cash.

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, HAY, STRAW, &C

Call on him before you buy or sell elsewhere.

The patronage of the public respectfully invited, and every effort made to deserve it.

Gettysburg, Nov. 5, 1873. tf

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS

Just Received at

FAHNESTOCK BRO'S,

At prices to suit the times.

CALL & SEE.

Baltimore St., opposite Court house.

Gettysburg, Nov. 5, 1873. tf

FOR SALE

At Gingell's Mill.

A LARGE LOT OF

Ash, Hickory, Walnut, Poplar and Oak Plank,

BOARDS & SCANTLING.

Mr. Gingell at the Mill is authorized to sell.

GEO. ARNOLD.

May 1, 1873. tf

VALUABLE

LIVERY STOCK

At Private Sale,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

8 HEAD OF GOOD HORSES,
2 HACKS,
2 DOUBLE AND 2 SINGLE PHAETONS,
3 BUGGIES,
4 SETS OF DOUBLE HARNESS,
5 " " SINGLE HARNESS,
1 GOOD MILCH COWS,
12 GOOD DOORS, suitable for any kind of out-buildings,
A large number of BOXES and BARRELS.

Apply to or address

GEORGE HOPPES,
Springs Hotel,
Sept. 17, 1873. tf Gettysburg, Pa

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY!

Miss Sallie P. Horner

HAS returned from the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, with a full Stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

of the latest and most approved styles, which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to all; and invites Ladies to call and examine her assortment, at the well known Business Place of Miss McCreary,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, OPPOSITE BUEHLER'S BOOK STORE,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Sept. 17, 1873. 3m

WOOD LOTS

AT PRIVATE SALE.

I will sell at Private Sale,

30 ACRES OF WOOD LAND,

in lots from 3 to 7 Acres, in Highland township, adjoining Gingell's Mill property.—Persons wishing to see the lots will please call on Geo. C. Hartzell, who will show them. GEO. ARNOLD.

Oct. 15, 1873. tf

Administrator's Notice.

ADAM KINNEMUND'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Adam Kinnemund, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN KINNEMUND, Adm'r,
Oct. 29, 1873. 6t* P. O., Abbottstown.

Hardware and Groceries.

GEORGE SWEITZER,

CARLISLE ST., NEAR RAILROAD, GETTYSBURG,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE,

Nails, Locks, Glass, Paints, Oils, Brushes of all kinds, &c. He calls the attention of Blacksmiths to his assortment of Iron, Steel, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, &c.

GROCERIES,

such as Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Syrups, Vinegar, Soaps, &c., all of which he will constantly keep on hand—and sell low for cash.

Here is the place to buy cheap. Don't forget to call and examine my stock of goods.

July 14, 1873. tf

GETTYSBURG

Spoke & Rim Factory,

GETTYSBURG, PA,

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have gone into the manufacturing of

SPOKES AND RIMS,

of OAK AND HICKORY, for

Buggies, Wagons, Rakes and Drills.

Spokes from 1 inch to 3 inches, Rims from 1 inch square to 4 wide by 2¼ deep. Also Axe, Mattock, Pick and Hammer Handles of all kinds. Send for price list.

BLOCHER & TROSTLE.

May 15, 1873. tf

PAINTING!

Buggies, Carriages, &c., &c.

THE undersigned has commenced business on his own hook, and is now prepared to do all kinds of

CARRIAGE PAINTING,

in the very best manner, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. His work is done to last and always look well. He has on hand several

New and Second-hand Buggies,

first-rate jobs, which he offers at low rates—and will execute orders for anything in his line with dispatch. REPAIRING of all kinds of vehicles attended to promptly. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

Call at his residence, on West High street, or at the Shop, in the rear of the lot, on the alley. E. M. ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 1, 1873. tf

NEW STORE

AT THE OLD LOCATION.

Stock of Goods GREATLY ENLARGED!

THE undersigned has completed his new Store Rooms, corner of Baltimore and High streets, and filled them with an extraordinarily large assortment of Goods in his several lines—such, he feels sure, as must attract attention and please all buyers. He will not attempt to enumerate in the space of an advertisement, but asks the public to call and inspect his large and varied assortment of

Groceries and Liquors,

embracing everything entering into these branches; FLOUR, Smoked Meats, Salt Fish, CONFECTIONS AND FRUITS,

Queens-ware, Stone-ware, Glass-ware, (including the best and latest-improved FRUIT JARS,) Cedar and Willow-wares, Brushes, Soaps, Blacking,

PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY, &C.;

SEGARS, Smoking and Chewing TOBACCOS, large and choice variety of brands; with AMMUNITION, Powder, Shot, &c., &c.

The assortment is much larger than any he has heretofore offered, and rarely equaled in a Store out of the cities, and whilst the stock is all it could be wished, the buyer will find himself equally well pleased with the small profits at which goods are sold. Call in at the New Store Rooms on Baltimore street, and be convinced.

WM. J. MARTIN.

Gettysburg Aug. 27, 1873. tf

Invalids, don't Despair!

Thousands have found relief, and thousands will turn to this Medicine, after exhausting their purses and patience in search of health. Giddiness of the head, dullness of the mind, fetid breath, coated tongue, loss of appetite, pains and weakness in the stomach, enlargement of the liver, yellowness of the skin, constant fever and thirst, with a total distaste for business, pleasure, or any kind of employment, FAHRNEY'S PANACEA, if taken and persevered in for a few days, will remove this whole class of symptoms. The fluids of the body become pure, and mind clear, the stomach strengthened, the tongue clean, the appetite improved, and the whole system benefited that disease, in bad weather, is less liable to afflict you.

Trade **Dr. P. FAHRNEY'S** Mark

Celebrated

Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

As a medicine for children, the Panacea is, in every way, calculated to take the place of the endless variety of drugs which are annually sold for that purpose, and which are often very injurious. A medicine which possesses the qualities of a cathartic as well as a mild alterative, and which is capable of arresting disease without the least injury to the child, is of incalculable value to every mother. As a cathartic, it is very effective, yet it does not, if given in proper quantities, cause nausea or distress in the stomach or bowels. It is very pleasant to the taste, which in a very important feature in a medicine for children. As a preventive of disease it is unprecedented, as it acts directly upon the digestive organs and the blood. In all scrofulous diseases, it is the most effective medicine ever offered to the public; and, if given regularly and perseveringly, those eruptive diseases so common to children may be entirely eradicated.

Prepared by P. Fahrney's Bros. & Co., Waynesboro', Pa., and Dr. P. FAHRNEY, 30 North Dearborn street, Chicago. For sale by wholesale and retail dealers, and by A. D. BUEHLER and J. M. HUBER, Gettysburg. Oct. 15, 1873. tf

A FAMILY ARTICLE.

Agents make $12.50 per day, $75 per week.

AN ENTIRELY NEW

SEWING MACHINE

FOR DOMESTIC USE,

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS,

With the New Patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER.

Patented June 27th, 1871.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for family work. Complete in all its Parts, Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider, Operates by Wheel and on a Table. Light Running, Smooth and noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch, (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is heavily constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and a Practical, Scientific, Mechanical Invention, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions, its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.

I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.

MRS. H. B. JAMESON,
Peotone, Will county, Ill.

Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One," (warranted for five years by special certificate,) with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including Self Threading Needle, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, free of further charges, on receipt of price, only five dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each machine we will send, on receipt of $1 extra, the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER.

One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.

Special Terms, and Extra Inducements to Male or Female Agents, Store Keepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our New Machines on exhibition and sale. County Rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfit, furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., sent free. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden. Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Threshers and all articles needed for Farm work. Rare seeds in large variety. All money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.

"An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our readers."—*Farmer's Journal, New York.*

Not Responsible for Registered Letters.

ADDRESS ORDERS

JEROME B. HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. Greenwich & Cortlandt Sts., N. Y.
Oct. 22, 1873. 6m

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

Dr. Sharp's Specific cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Vomiting of Food, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Heartburn, Low Spirits, &c. In thirty-five years never failing to cure the most obstinate cases. Sold by druggists. A. D. BUEHLER, agent for Gettysburg.

Aug. 27, 1873. 6m

GROCERIES,

Liquors, Provisions, Notions, &c., &c., &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he now occupies the old stand of G. F. Kalbfleisch, on

BALTIMORE STREET,

next door to the Post Office and nearly opposite the Court-house, GETTYSBURG, and has just returned from the city with a full stock of

Groceries and Liquors

which he will sell very cheap for cash. He will constantly have on hand

THE BEST FLOUR

the county can produce, with CORN and BUCKWHEAT MEAL; also Corn and Oats, either in the grain or ground; the best MOUNTAIN POTATOES, APPLES and other fruits whenever they are to be had, with VEGETABLES in their proper season. He is also making arrangements with good butter-makers to furnish him for sale with a constant supply of

Sweet Fresh Butter.

His Liquors cannot fail to please, as they are pure and in sufficient variety.

The undersigned is determined to do his best to please and accommodate his customers, hoping thereby to receive a reasonable share of the public patronage.

All goods sold cheerfully delivered in the town or suburbs. JOSEPH I. LIVERS.

April 10, 1873. tf

Wm. H. Tipton & Co's.

EXCELSIOR GALLERIES,

York St., Gettysburg, Pa.

PICTURES of superior excellence executed in every style, embracing the popular

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, CARTES IMPERIALS, REMBRANDTS, PORCELAIN PICTURES, IVORYTYPES, AMBROTYPES, BON-TONS, &c., &c., &c.

Every Novelty of merit adopted as soon as introduced.

Enlarging Copies

from small pictures of deceased or absent friends to any desired size, and finishing in oil, water colors, or India ink, a specialty.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD,

catalogue mailed on application. Large lot of choice Chromos, Oil Paintings, Frames, Albums, Stereoscopes, Picture Cord, Tassels and Nails, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Basket Cards, Photograph Marriage Certificates and Family Records, &c. Every Picture must give entire satisfaction before it will be permitted to leave the establishment.

Gettysburg, April 17, 1873. tf

VINEGAR BITTERS

Purely Vegetable.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner, By purifying the blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is affected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

Grateful thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary.—There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the Body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of the system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and corner of Washington and Charlton streets, New York.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Nov. 12, 1873. eomly

Executor's Notice.

JACOB WAGONER'S ESTATE. — Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Wagoner, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN F. FELTY,
Oct. 29, 1873. Executor.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

CONSTITUTION.

NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the 4th section of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution," approved the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking his guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that—

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control and interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishment inflicted.

SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth; the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Legislature, and the military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House, the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for the term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between sessions, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members president pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each house shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the Legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offense.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half of a ratio; and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

SECTION 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law:

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

Changing the names of persons or places;

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages or changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school-houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each house, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12. All stationery, printing, paper, and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding, and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

SEC. 18. No appropriations except for pensions or gratuities for military services shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture, or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

SEC. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand, or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, or promise any money, or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony; and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust, or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly, shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor; he shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill.

If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy.

But in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election.

In acting on executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

SEC. 13. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President pro tempore of the Senate; and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall occur in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when required lay the same, with all papers, minutes and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, lumber and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State. All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, where a corporation is a party defendant, of habeas corpus, of mandamus to courts of inferior jurisdiction, and of quo warranto as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, certiorari or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

SEC. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

SEC. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in four, and in Allegheny in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the Court of Common Pleas number one, number two, number three and number four, and in Allegheny as the Court of Common Pleas number one and number two, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased from time to time; and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said Courts of Common Pleas, without designating the number of said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In Allegheny each court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equity commenced therein, subject to change of venue as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one prothonotary's office, and one prothonotary for all said courts, to be appointed by the judges of said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; the said prothonotary shall appoint such assistants as may be necessary and authorized by said courts, and he and his assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due to the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the prothonotary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate dockets, except the judgment docket, which shall contain the judgments and liens of all the said courts, as is or may be directed by law.

SEC. 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of Oyer and Terminer and the courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 9. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas learned in the law shall be judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court, and within their respective districts shall be justices of the peace as to criminal matters.

SEC. 10. The judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of certiorari to justices of the peace and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them and right and justice to be done.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

SEC. 12. In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

SEC. 13. All fees, fines and penalties in said courts shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 14. In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate, or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record as may be prescribed by law, upon allowance of the appellate court or judge thereof, upon cause shown.

SEC. 15. All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

SEC. 16. Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two; candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 17. Should any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district, be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees, or perquisites of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under the United States, this State, or any other State.

SEC. 19. The judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the districts for which they shall be respectively elected.

SEC. 20. The several Courts of Common Pleas, besides the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law in the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.

SEC. 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided. The Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be established.

SEC. 22. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand the General Assembly shall, and in any other county may, establish a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may hereafter be conferred upon, the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court shall be established the Register of Wills shall be clerk of such court and subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his office; he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the court without expense to parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county Orphans' Courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate Registers' Courts are hereby abolished.

SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review.

SEC. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts.

SEC. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under this Commonwealth; the person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. All officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous crime. Appointed officers other than judges of the courts of record and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, and judges of the courts of record, learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate.

ARTICLE VII.

OATH OF OFFICE.

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all judicial, State, and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws, shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct; but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be viva voce.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

SEC. 16. The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election district, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointments made.

SEC. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, and members of the General Assembly, and of all public officers whether State, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other.

SEC. 6. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, nor shall the Commonwealth become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual.

SEC. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality, or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law, but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate at any one time upon such valuation.

SEC. 9. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any city, county, borough or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 10. Any county, township, school district, or other municipality incurring any indebtedness, shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thirty years.

SEC. 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the General Assembly shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, together with other funds and resources that may be designated by law, and shall be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt.

SEC. 12. The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything, except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 13. The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer of the State or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

SEC. 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

SEC. 3. Women twenty one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

ARTICLE XI.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence when and in such manner as may be directed by law. The General Assembly shall provide for maintaining the militia by appropriations from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers whose selection is not provided for in this constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

SEC. 2. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees, or perquisites shall be attached. The General Assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles, or to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing a less population, nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

ARTICLE XIV.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. Prothonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors, and sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers.

SEC. 5. The compensation of county officers shall be regulated by law, and all county officers who are or may be salaried shall pay all fees which they may be authorized to receive into the treasury of the county or State, as may be directed by law. In counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary, and the salary of any such officer and his clerks, heretofore paid by fees, shall not exceed the aggregate amount of fees earned during his term and collected by or for him.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SEC. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; and any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

ARTICLE XV.

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

SECTION 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same.

SEC. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

SEC. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

ARTICLE XVI.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the State.

SEC. 4. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate, except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways, or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury, or destruction. The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals, made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal, shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law.

SEC. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew, or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 12. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines; and the General Assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 13. The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the others' passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3. All individuals, associations, and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 4. No railroad, canal, or other corporation, or the lessees, purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchises of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

SEC. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

SEC. 6. No president, director, officer, agent, or employee of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

SEC. 7. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, or any lessee, manager, or employee thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 8. No railroad, railway or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount, to any persons except officers or employees of the company.

SEC. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough or township without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 10. No railroad, canal or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVIII.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election, in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and if, in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years; when two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

SECTION 1. This Constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

SEC. 2. All laws in force in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts, shall continue as if this constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 3. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies. Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall serve for two years, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected, and those whose terms are unexpired, shall represent the districts in which they were elected.

SEC. 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, Senators shall be elected from the even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from odd numbered districts to serve for four years.

SEC. 5. The first election of Governor under this constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, when a Governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and of those thereafter elected shall be four years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution; and when the said officer shall be duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 8. When the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease.

SEC. 9. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for re-election at the end of such term.

SEC. 10. The Judges of the Supreme Court in office when this constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissions severally expire. Two Judges in addition to the number now composing the said court shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 11. All courts of record and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without abridgment of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin is hereby abolished, and all causes and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and disposed of in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county.

SEC. 12. The registers' courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall, at the next session after the adoption of this constitution, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution. The judges in commission when such designation shall be made shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside. But when there shall be two judges residing in the same district, the president judge shall elect to which district he shall be assigned; and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall, at the next session after each decennial census, and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution.

SEC. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record holding commission in force at the adoption of this constitution shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The Governor shall commission the president judge of the Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county for the unexpired term of his office.

SEC. 16. After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of this constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof, and when two or more judges are elected at the same time in any judicial district, they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge; but when the president judge of a court shall be re-elected he shall continue to be president judge of that court. Associate judges, not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their offices for the term of five years from the first day of January next after their election.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of this constitution shall fix and determine the compensation of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the judges of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, and the provisions of the fifteenth section of the article on Legislation shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this Commonwealth now in commission.

SEC. 18. The Courts of common Pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny shall be composed of the president judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such other judges as may from time to time be selected.

For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia the judges of the Court number one shall be Judges Allison, Pierce and Paxson; of the Court number two, Judges Hare, Mitchel and one other judge to be elected; of the Court number three, Judges Ludlow, Finletter and Lynd, and the Court number four, Judges Thayer, Briggs and one other judge to be elected.

The judges first named shall be the president judges of said courts respectively, and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

The additional judges for Courts numbers two and four shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution in the same manner as the two additional judges of the Supreme Court, and they shall decide by lot to which court they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 19. In the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of first organization under this constitution, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be the judges of the Court number one, and the judges of the District Court at the same date shall be judges of the Common Pleas number two.

The president judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts shall be president judges of said Courts number one and two respectively until their offices shall end and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be president judge; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

SEC. 20. The organization of the Courts of Common Pleas, under this constitution, for the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, shall take effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and existing courts in said counties shall continue with their present powers and jurisdiction until that date; but no new suit shall be instituted in the Courts of Nisi Prius after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The causes and proceedings pending in the court of Nisi Prius, Court of Common Pleas, and District Court of Philadelphia shall be tried and disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas. The records and dockets of said courts shall be transferred to the Prothonotary's office of said county.

SEC. 22. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Allegheny shall be tried and disposed of in the court number one; and the causes and proceedings pending in the District Court shall be tried and disposed of in the court of number two.

SEC. 23. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said court on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and the present Prothonotary of the District Court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of the said Court of Common Pleas until said date, when his commission shall expire, and the present Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be the clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission on the first Monday of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 24. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commissions, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 25. In Philadelphia magistrates in lieu of aldermen, shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the election in said city for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election. The terms of office of aldermen in said city, holding or entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 26. All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 27. The seventh article of this constitution, prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 28. The term of office of county commissioners and county auditors chosen prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which shall not have expired before the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, shall expire on that day.

SEC. 29. All state, county, city, ward, borough, and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SEC. 30. All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office, when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation) to support this constitution.

SEC. 31. The General Assembly, at its first session, or as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

SEC. 32. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "An ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof," shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 33. The words "County Commissioners," wherever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia, on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy three.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, Nov. 19, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the new Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention, be submitted to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county, a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions. The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the Commissioners shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns, circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as necessary. The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution;" on the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution, then it shall be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new Constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz: Edwin H. Fitler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert, and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this Convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended Constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division, to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the election; to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instruction to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under Section 15, Article 8, of the new constitution. The general return of the election in said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said Commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be endorsed upon the return. They shall make report, directed to the President of this Convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The judges and inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and with like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered, shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his right to the election officers, according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return inspectors and their clerks and one hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said Election Commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto.

5. Returns of the election shall be made to said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out and forwarded to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

6. In each of the counties of the Commonwealth, (except Philadelphia,) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same within five days after the election, directed to the President of this Convention, at Harrisburg.

Done in Convention this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JNO. H. WALKER, *President.*
D. L. IMBRIE, *Clerk.*
A true copy of ordinance of submission.
M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ADAMS COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—Delegates from the various Bible Societies of Adams county met, by appointment, at the College church, on Thursday afternoon last, at half-past one o'clock, to organize a County Society, to which the local Societies design to act as auxiliaries.

There were good delegations from New Oxford, New Chester, Hunterstown, Bendersville, Arendtsville, Fairfield, Littlestown, and from the Society of Pennsylvania College and the Theological Seminary. The Gettysburg Ladies' Bible Society was not represented by any formally chosen delegates, as they had not as yet held their annual meeting, although there was a good attendance of their members. All the local societies were represented except Abbottstown and York Springs.

A temporary organization was effected, with Prof. L. H. Croll as Chairman and Mr. J. B. Baughman as Secretary.

The Delegates presented their lists of members and were accepted by vote, when a formal organization of the Adams County Bible Society was resolved upon, and a Constitution adopted on the basis of the Dauphin County Society.

Permanent officers were then nominated and elected, as follows:

President—Rev. J. W. Lake.

Secretary—Prof. L. H. Croll.

Treasurer and Depository—J. L. Schick.

Executive Committee—J. B. Baughman; John F. Felty; Samuel Wolf; Rev. Mr. Jamieson; John Burkholder; L. H. Croll, ex-officio; J. L. Schick, ex-officio; John R. Hersh; G. W. Wertz; Rev. M. J. Alleman; W. A. Pitzer.

A Depository was established at Mr. Schick's store in Gettysburg.

The Auxiliary Societies were instructed to forward their surplus funds to the Treasurer of the County Society for the purchase of a stock of books to be kept on hand at the Depository.

Fairfield offered a cordial invitation to the Society to meet there next year, which invitation was accepted for the last Tuesday in October, 1874.

The following is a list of the accredited delegates to the meeting, a number of whom were present:

New Oxford.—Samuel Neely, John R. Hersh, J. W. Hendrix, Mrs. Wm. King, Mrs. Alex. Himes, Mrs. Paul Hersh, and Miss Ellie King.

New Chester.—Rev. J. W. Lake, Mrs. Anna M. Lake, E. Melhorn, M. D., Mrs. Susan Etnelart, Miss Mary E. Essick, and Emanuel Shull.

Hunterstown.—Jacob G. McIlhenny, F. Vanorsdel, J. F. Felty, Wm. Getz.

Bendersville.—Wm. A. Pitzer, J. Harper Black, Isaac Bender, Mrs. Kate M. Pitzer, Mrs. Mary V. McKnight, and Miss Hannah E. Bender.

Arendtsville.—Samuel Wolf, J. H. Plank, Rev. B. Long, Rev. I. B. Crist, Miss S. Eyster, Mrs. Long, and Miss Wolf.

Fairfield.—A. C. Musselman, G. W. Wertz, J. E. Neely, and J. S. Witherow.

Littlestown.—John McIlvaine and John L. Swope.

Pennsylvania College and Theological Seminary.—Rev. Dr. C. A. Hay, Prof. L. H. Croll, J. W. Pohlinberger(?), T. D. Beeber, et al.

After the adjournment of the Bible Society convention, there was a conference of friends of the Sunday School cause on the propriety of organizing a county association, Rev. Mr. Lake being called to the chair, and Mr. Pohlinberger acting as Secretary. A committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the County S. S. Association organized a few years ago, and request them to issue a call for another Convention at an early date.—*Star.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF

WILD CHERRY!

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Consumption!

and acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most Reliable Preparation ever introduced for the RELIEF and CURE of all

Lung Complaints.

This well known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years, and when resorted to in season seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Pains or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, &c., &c.

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE

CURED

by a timely resort to this Standard Remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

does not dry up a Cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

THIS HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Should be in the hands of every family and individual, as its prompt use for a slight cough or cold will cause immediate relief, while cases of long standing and apparently incurable character often yield to its wonderful curative powers, and its great adaptation to the wants of man when afflicted.

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, SINGERS,

and all those whose occupation requires an unusual exercise of the vocal organs, will find this the only preparation which will effectually and instantaneously relieve their difficulties.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Remember that the genuine Wistar's Balsam has on the outside wrapper the signature of "I. BUTTS," and the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON." All others are base imitations. Examine the wrapper carefully before purchasing.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston,
and sold by Dealers generally.
Aug. 13, 1873. eowly

MYERS & HOLTZ,

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Groceries, &c.,

NEW OXFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have leased the Warehouse lately occupied by Townsend & Brother, in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., and are paying the highest prices for

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS BUCKWHEAT, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEEDS, POTATOES, HAY, &c.,

and invite producers to give them a call before selling. They have constantly on hand for sale,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Molasses, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, &c., with Salt Fish, Salt, Oil, Tar, Soaps, Bacon and Lard, Tobaccos, &c. Also the best brands of FLOUR, with FEED of all kinds.

☞Whilst we pay the highest market prices for all we buy, we sell at the lowest living profits. We ask a share of public patronage, resolved to give satisfaction in every case.

H. J. MYERS,
JOSEPH HOLTZ.
Feb. 5, 1873. tf

COAL, LUMBER,
And LIME.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership under the firm of

CASHMAN & OVERDEER,

and will carry on the

COAL, LUMBER AND LIME BUSINESS,

At the Gettysburg Lime Kilns,

along the Railroad,

Gettysburg, Pa.

Coal and Lime delivered on short notice any place in Gettysburg. They keep the best quality of

COAL FOR FAMILY USE,

and the Cumberland (Md.) BLACKSMITH COAL, the very best in the market.

They are thankful to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed, and solicit a continuance, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all their dealings with every one who may patronize them.

They have also put up a new pair of

HAY SCALES,

for all kinds of weighing.

DANIEL CASHMAN,
HENRY OVERDEER.
May 8, 1873. tf

GET your JOB PRINTING done at the "COMPILER" OFFICE, Gettysburg.

The Gettys[burg ...]
IS PUBLISHED EVE[RY ...]
BY H. J. [...]
TERMS.—TWO DOLL[ARS ...] —TWO DOLLARS [...] paid in advanc[e ...] continued, unti[l ...] lisher, until all [...]
ADVERTISEMENTS [...] —Large reducti[on ...] by the year.
JOB PRINTING, of ev[ery ...] smallest label or [...] bill or poster—[...] workmanlike m[anner ...] living rates.
OFFICE on Baltimor[e ...] the Court-Hous[e ...] with "Gettysbur[g ...] building.

Attornies, [...]

Dr. W. [...]
PHYSICIAN, SU[RGEON ...]
Having permanentl[y ...] will practice his pro[fession ...] His friends and all [...] fessional services a[re ...] consult him at his o[ffice ...]
May 29, 1867. tf

Dr. F. [...]
HAVING LOCAT[ED ...]
April 2, 1868. tf

Dr. J. [...]
PHYSICIAN AN[D SURGEON ...]
Aug. 7, 1868. tf

Dr. T. [...]
HAS resumed the [...]
March 8, 1872. tf

Dr. Walte[r ...]
OFFICE with his [...]
April 11, 1871. tf

D. McC[onaughy ...]
ATTORNEY AT L[AW ...]
July 16, 1869. tf

Edward [...]
ATTORNEY AT L[AW ...]
Gettysburg, Pa.
Jan. 25, 1874. tf

J. C. [...]
ATTORNEY AT [LAW ...]
Gettysburg, April 2[...]

John M[...]
ATTORNEY AT [LAW ...]
Court house.
July 11, 1869. tf

Jacob A. [...]
ATTORNEY AT L[AW ...]
Aug. 25, 1871. tf

W. A. [...]
ATTORNEY AT L[AW ...]
Gettysburg, Penn'a.
April 15, 1867. tf

WM. M'CLEAN.
McClean [...]
ATTORNEYS AT L[AW ...]
Office on Baltimore [...] occupied by the late [...]
Nov. 18, 1870. tf

Edward [...]
ATTORNEY AT L[AW ...]
Gettysburg, March [...]

J. Lawrenc[e ...]
DENTIST.
Gettysburg, April [...]

WATCHES! [...]
LEWIS STROUSE, [...]
Gettysburg, Jan. 6, [...]

JOHN W. [...]
BARBER AND [...]
Chambersburg Stree[t ...]
Jan. 20, 1871.

NEW [...]

And New Firm [...]

THE new firm of Co[...] ter to the people o[f ...] rounding country, lar[ge ...] stock of
DRY GOODS [...]
QUEENSWARE, [...]
Cover & [...]
April 15, 1870. tf

CARRIAG[ES ...]
THE undersigned [...] riage-making bus[iness ...] AT THEIR [...]
In East Middle St[reet ...]
CARRIAGES, BUG[GIES ...]
REPAIRING DON[E ...]
July 10, 1865. tf

RHEUMATISM [...]
We Cl[aim ...]
WERE [...]
A. D. Buehler, Spec[ial ...] Pa.

A Cure in A[...]
Mr. A. K. STONE[R ...]
January 23, 1873. 1y

Western [...]
I HAVE some valua[ble ...] which I will trade [...] in this county. The[...] and very desirable fo[r ...] tion desired.
Gettysburg, April 3[...]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®